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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial*, following in the wake of the New York *World*, and other journals of decided Democratic proclivities, made an ungenerous and ill-natured assault yesterday in its editorial columns on General Grant. Was it inspired by the movers in the matter of a new party? Such attacks show the design of the bolters to be to deliver Republicans into the hands of the enemy.

FOREIGN.

CHOLERA is an epidemic in India.

THE Siamese twins have joined Renz's circus.

POOR Carlotta, it is thought, will have a magnificent funeral some time during the summer.

AN English youth who married on fifteen shillings a week has naturally gone to jail for stealing.

COUNT BISMARK'S physicians have ordered him to visit one of the English watering places during July.

POSEN or Prussian Poland has become almost thoroughly Germanized, the Polish language only occasionally being heard.

THE toad in red sandstone may hide his head, for an Englishman has found one at Newcastle that lived six months in a barrel of tar.

"AUNT," why do you sit out the long sermons of that abbe?" said niece. "My dear," replied aunt," they accustom me to eternity.—*Punch Cut.*

QUEEN VICTORIA, in a private note to the Duchess of Southerland, has expressed the deep interest with which she regards the approaching Protestant Conference about to be held in New York.

GREAT fears are again entertained in Rome of Garibaldian interruption. There can be no doubt that the whole of Italy is in a very critical state, but well informed persons say there will be no serious movement till the Autumn.

A MONUMENT to John Kepler, at Weil der Stadt, the birth place of the great astronomer, was uncovered on the 24th inst. Subscriptions have been received from all parts of Germany, France, Russia, and even North America.

IN a case in Germany, where a little girl died from injuries received by her clothes catching fire while locked up in a room by herself, the mother was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for manslaughter, through carelessness.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending with respect to a treaty of commerce and navigation between the North German Confederation and the Republic of Salvador. Mr. Rafael Zaldicar, who represents his Government in France, has arrived at Berlin from Paris for the purpose of concluding it.

A CURIOUS police regulation for the punishment of intoxication exists in Russia. Persons found drunk and incapable in the public thoroughfares are taken in custody and condemned to work for a day at sawing logs or faggots. Consequently, well dressed offenders are sometimes seen performing their task, broom in hand.

IT has been demonstrated that the cavia sturgeon can be acclimatized in the North German lakes and rivers, and that some few of them have always existed in the Gierland lakes since Frederick the Great received some from the Volga. Even in St. Petersburg one of these fish can rarely be bought for less than 150 silver rubles.

We hear that the plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse, who met in conference at Frankfort, for the purpose of settling and dividing the debts made by the Knights of St. John in the years from 1801 to 1805 brought their labors to a satisfactory conclusion on the 28th ult. According to arrangements already made the Swiss quota will be borne by the above mentioned Governments.

THE North German *Correspondent* says: The Franciscan monk, Hotzl of Munich, who some time ago wrote a defense of Dollinger, and was in consequence sum moned to Rome by the General of his Order *ad recreandum animum*, was, we are assured, immediately after his arrival in the metropolis of infallibility, put *in pace*, that is, shut up in a cell, in one of the Franciscan convents. In this narrow prison the learned theologian, deprived of books, and exposed to the intense heat of a Roman summer, *recreat suum animum*.

The exports of Roumania during the year 1868, amounted in value to 46 million Prussian thalers. The most important article of export is grain, of which were shipped 20,196,502 quarters of wheat, and 2,162,501 quarters of maize were shipped. Twenty-five hundred thousand pounds of wool were sent to France, and three million pounds to Austria. The exports of petroleum reached only 2,400,000 gallons, principally to Hungary, but it is believed that much larger quantities of this article will be exported when the completion of the Roumanian railways has procured it a market in Bohemia, Silesia and Central Germany.

THE Chinese pirates seem desirous of proving how necessary the common measures about to be adopted by North Germany, England and America are. They attacked the Prussian ship George, which left Hong Kong on the 19th of April, after staying some days in that port, with a cargo consisting chiefly of opium. On the first night of their journey the pirates approached the ship in two junks almost without making a sound, surprised and bound the sleeping crew, and then searched the vessel undisturbed. After they had secured a rich booty, they bade farewell to the captain and the men, and shook hands with them most cordially.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Sud deutsche Presse* writes: "With a truly manly courage, the Archbishop of Paris clearly proved that the infallibility of the Pope had never been a dogma of the church, nor could it ever become one. At the same time he protested most earnestly against the new method, according to which a dogma might be decreed even when no unanimity existed among the bishops. In conclusion he ventured to prophesy that the proclamation of papal infallibility might very probably signify the end of the temporal power of the Pope. At these words, a deep though silent movement was observed among the fathers. Monsignor Darboy is well known to be in the confidence of Napoleon.

THE Austrian journal, *Wher-Zeitung*, reports from the Military Frontier that instructions have been sent from Peterwarden to the stations of the various military companies to look for convenient localities in which all the arms in the different districts must be forthwith deposited. The respective communal authorities are to be responsible for the punctual delivery and safekeeping of the fire arms. "We believe," says the *Presse*, referring to the above mentioned measure, "that this hasty disarming in a district where the people have been accustomed for centuries to the use of weapons, will only serve to increase the agitation already existing there. The frontier might be demilitarised, without wounding the susceptibility of the population by depriving them of their arms.

THE North German *Correspondent* says: Austria having now consented to the suppression of tolls on the Elbe, nothing further remains to be done than to fix the time at which the navigation of the great stream shall be completely free. The sooner this takes place the better, as considerable numbers of ships with cargoes are waiting for the abolition of these dues before sailing, and in the meantime the depth of water in the river, as is usual in the beginning of summer, has begun to diminish. The commissioners of Prussia, Austria, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, and Saxony are consequently about to meet for the purpose of revising and abridging of the navigation act. They will decide on the measures which are to be taken in order to insure the preservation of the river and the amelioration of the channel.

THE Roman correspondent of the Augsburg Allgemeine *Zeitung* writes that the bishops of the opposition intend to bind themselves not to vote for a formula containing the personal infallibility of the Pope by signing a document to that effect. He has had an opportunity of seeing an estimate emanating from the midst of the opposition, which shows that the party is not only weakened, but has even gained in strength. "In it 43 Germans and Hungarians, 40 Anglo-Americans, 29 Frenchmen, 4 Portuguese, and 10 Italians are enumerated. The large number of bishops from the United States in whom confidence is placed is remarkable. When they came to Rome almost all of them were inclined to vote for the new dogma, but here their eyes have been gradually opened. The principal strength of the Papal party consists of the 120 bishops from the kingdom of Italy, the 143 from the Papal States, and the 120 titular bishops, for the most part created by the present pope, who have no care of spuls and represent nobody but themselves, or rather him who raised them from the dust, and set mitres upon their heads."

MODERN sanitary science, it is asserted by Dr. Lyon Playfair, originated in an accidental circumsuance. When the great plague prevailed in London in 1664, during which time, at the lowest estimate, 68,596 persons were carried off, King Charles I removed the Court and Parliament to Oxford, which had been recently drained. The citizens also, in anticipation of their distinguished visitors, had removed all the accumulations of filth and garbage. From these preparations Oxford enjoyed entire immunity from the the disease, and cause and effect in reference to the plague were for the first time connected together in the public mind. Physicians also had their attention attracted to pythogenic or filth born maladies. Prior to the period mentioned, the council of physicians in Paris recommended the following measures for the arrest of the plague, to wit: That if a shower of rain fell during the day, a spoonful of treacle should be taken, and that fat people should not sit in the sun. For several centuries, Michelet states, not a man, woman or child took a bath voluntarily and out of a desire for clean liness. As a result of this fearful neglect, the plague, the black death, the sweating sickness and other pestilences devastated Europe.

POLITICAL.

GEN. NATHAN GOFF has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of West Virginia.

THE Democrats of the Congressional district of Pennsylvania, now represented by Mr. Cessna, a Republican, propose to nominate B. F. Meyers, and there will be a lively contest.

THE Republicans of Erie have put the following ticket in nomination: Congress—G. W. Schofield; Senator—Orange Noble; Legislature—Geo. W. Starr and J. N. Miller; Sheriff—Colonel T. M. Walker, Judge—S. E. Woodruff; Treasurer—L. J. Dyke; Clerk of Courts—C. L. Pearce.

THE Democracy of Northumberland county, at the primary election on Saturday, placed in nomination the following ticket: Congress, Wm. Follmer; Assembly, Robt. Montgomery; Associate Judge, J. H. M'Cormick; Register and Recorder, J. Leisenring; Commissioner, Jacob Hinsecker; Auditor, Jos. Eisely; Jury Commissioner, P. M'Williams.

THE Republicans of Union county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Hon. John B. Packer; Senator, Simon Wolf; Assembly, Scott Clingan; Associate Judge, Jacob Hummel; Sheriff Michael J. H. M'Cormick; Register and Recorder, J. Leisenring; Commissioner, Jacob Hinsecker; Auditor, Jos. Eisely; Jury Commissioner, P. M'Williams.

THE Republican Convention of West Virginia held last week at Parkersburg, nominated Carper Hall for governor, a nomination never witnessed in that State. The very unusual compliment of nominating all the State officers was full evidence that the party is well satisfied with the present administration. Here is the ticket in full as nominated. Governor—William E. Stevenson, of Wood county; Secretary of State—Jas. M. Pipes, of Marshall county; Auditor—Thos. Boggess, of Roan county; Treasurer—James A. Macauley, of Ohio county; Attorney General—A. Bolton Caldwell, of Ohio county; Judge Supreme Court of Appeals—James H. Brown, of Kanawha county; Congress (1st District)—Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison county.

Cure for Obesity.

Mr. Schindler is the latest addition to the list of persons who have undertaken the treatment and cure of excessive fatness in the human race—this condition being considered by him as a disturbance of the normal economy in consequence of which the carbon taken in is accumulated in the form of fat. Diet and exercise, as might be expected, constitute the basis of his treatment. As in the method of Mr. Banting, which some years ago was so much in vogue, the diet advised for fat persons consists of food containing a large percentage of nitrogen, to which sometimes sugar without starch, and cooked fruit, are to be added, for the purpose of moderating the excitation due to animal nourishment. This diet is to be varied, according as individuals are of a sanguine or lymphatic temperament. The use of certain wines is permitted; beer, however, is entirely forbidden. Coffee and teas are allowed with very little sugar. Cheese, potatoes, rice, beans, peas, maize, macaroni, tapioca, arrowroot and soups are not allowed. The use of sulphate of soda is recommended as moderating the transformation of nitrogenous materials and stimulating the oxidation of fat, and the use of mineral waters containing the sulphate of soda in solution is considered of the greatest importance in this respect. The waters of Marienbad, which are especially rich in this salt, are stated to have usually the most happy effect. Their use, together with that of some alkaline pills, and a strict adherence to the conditions above mentioned, caused a decrease in weight of from twenty five to sixty pounds in different individuals in the course of a few weeks.—EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD, in *Harper's Magazine for July.*

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI has appointed to a judgeship Mr. W. G. Henderson, and all because his former slave, a member of the present Legislature of that State, addressed the following neat and grateful letter in behalf of the applicant, which touched a tender place in the heart of the appointing authority:

GOVERNOR: I was a slave of Col. W. G. Henderson. Boys together as we were, he is the centre of the tenderest associations of my life. Arrived at manhood's estate I was still intimately connected with him, in the relation of his body servant. When he was wounded at Upperville Va., en route for Gettysburg, he languished in the valley of Virginia, in the hands of the Federal authorities, until it was my privilege to take him away, secretly, through the lines to his own people. The affectionate relation of our childhood having ripened into a fixed friendship in our manhood, was been invigorated still further by a mutuality of service and devotion which makes him dear to my soul.

My friend and loving master is a candida e for the office of Circuit Judge of the First District. He is a man of unblemished honor, is a lawyer of high standing at the bar, and having stood out for you boldly during the late canvass, is a good Republican.

Now, Governor, I, by the mysterious providence of God, am a member of the Legislature; I want no office, no honor, save that of standing here in my place as a duty to my race. But I believe my position gives me some claim upon the patronage you are about to dispose, and I now place, without reservation, all the credit of that claim to the account of my earnest prayer that you appoint to the Judgeship of the First District of the First District the playmate of my boyhood —the companion of my manhood, the generous friend of my whole life—my former master, Col. Henderson.

Hoping that you will grant this first and last prayer which I, as a member of this House of Representatives, make to you as Governor of Mississippi, I have the honor to be your Excellency's very humble servant,
AMBROSE HENDERSON.

GENERAITIES.

JERSEY CITY bankers after a public park.

GEN. GRANT is expected at Long Branch July 7th.

A NEW volume of Victor Hugo's poems is announced.

AN eleven years old wife in Indiana desires a divorce.

A MISSOURI colt has a pair of antlers growing from his head.

A DANISH ship now in Boston harbor runs its pumps by a windmill.

PHILADELPHIA is revelling in excursions to Cape May and Atlantic City.

IN Cold Spring, New York, has just been dedicated "The Grant M. E. church.

YOKOHAMA has been visited by a series of, earthquakes, which did but little damage.

AN exchange says Sir John Macdonald is accused of using a shutter as a vehicle of transportation.

BADEN-BADEN is to have a world's chess congress. It has had annual world's *rogue et noir* congresses.

THE house in which the present Emperor of the French was born is now occupied by the Austrian embassy.

A HUMOROUS colored man lectured the other evening at Indianapolis on the subject "The White Element in our Midst."

THE death of Col. Titus, a well known Kansas "border ruffian," is confirmed. He was tortured to death by Indians in Arizona.

MR. JOHN TALBOT, an aged citizen of Monongahela City, died on the 18th inst. He had lived in that town for thirty-six years.

JOHN MCKIBBON, sheriff of Madison county Iowa is three feet high, twenty-two years old and twenty-eight pounds in weight.

FOUR months ago New York cigar makers struck and now they give in, and begin to work at old prices.

THE endowment of Oberlin College is to be increased from $90,000 to $150,000, and a Professor of Christian Apologetics is to be added to the faculty.

THE steamboat Natchez arrived last week in St. Louis having been but three days, twenty-hours and fifty-eight minutes coming from New Orleans.

WHILE digging a well in De Kalb county, Ind., a few days ago Joseph At water dug up $950 worth of old silver ware, fifteen feet below the surface.

THE American Consul, at Yokohama, has been notified of an active volcano at sea, about two hundred miles southeast of that port. It was discovered by the Benefactress, Capt. Eldridge.

NEARLY all of the free trade papers throughout the country have adopted, when speaking of protection, the word protectionists, that style, which Brick Pomeroy in the La Crosse *Democrat* first brought fairly before the public.

THE Portland, Me., *Press* says that the mysterious disappearance of Dr. Walter H. Foster, a native of that city and late of Philadelphia, is probably a trick, as the man was never there but six months, and then was considered an impostor.

THE LaCrosse *Leader* reports the death, in the county poor house, on Tuesday last, of Mr. Leonard Greeley, uncle of Horace Greeley, aged 72 years. Many inquiries have been written Horace Greeley, asking him to defray the expenses of his uncle's maintenance.

AN attache at a baloon ascension in Illinois got caught in the ropes as the balloon left the ground, and was carried up skywards by the heels, his head hanging downward. He managed to extricate himself from his perilous situation and climb into the basket.

NICK AND GEORGE NICHOLS, father and son, waylaid Braxton Huddleston, near Little river, Frenchman's Bayou, Arkansas, were recognized by George Nichols, killing Huddleston instantly. The murderers were arrested and put in jail at Osceola to await trial.

ON Friday the Coroner held five inquests in Chicago, one on a boy named James Wilson, who was run over by cars, one on Pauline Kuhn, a little girl, who was poisoned with strychnine, the third was John Brelten, drowned while bathing, the fourth an unknown victim of sunstroke and the last a little colored boy named Cornelius Thomas, who was drowned while bathing.

IN Galveston, Indiana, last Friday night, Mrs. Isabel Kirkpatrick left her bed and was found next morning dead. She had got into a rain barrel and sat down. When found, she appeared to be sitting comfortably, but the water was over her face. She had turned her head forward to cover her face with water. It is supposed she was laboring under a fit of insanity.

IT is estimated that 200,000 glasses of lager were drank during the Cincinnati Sengerfest. During the festival a beer garden had the following prominently placarded:

"Old Testament—Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts; let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more.—*Prov. xxxi, 6, 7.*"

"New Testament—Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities.—*1 Timothy, v, 23.*"

"Luther—Who loves not women, wine and song,
He is a fool his whole life long."

A Protestant "Schema."

The basis of agreement for the debates in the forthcoming Evangelical Alliance in New York will be the same as that of the original society in London, adopted in 1846:

1. The divine inspiration, authority and efficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

3. The Unity of the Godhead and the trinity of the persons therein.

4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.

5. The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sins of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign.

6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the justification and sanctification of the sinner.

8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

9. The divine institution of the Christian ministry, the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinance of baptism and the Lord's supper.

It being, however, distinctly declared that this brief summary is not to be regarded in any formal or ecclesiastical sense, as a creed or confession, nor the adoption of it as involving an assumption of the right authoritatively to define the limits of Christian brotherhood, but simply as indication of the class of persons whom it is desirable to embrace within the Alliance.

Wheeling and Ohio River Business and General Directory for 1870-71.

Messrs. Wiggins & Weaver, publishers of City and State Directories, are now preparing a complete directory of all towns of note on the Ohio river, from Wheeling to Louisville (except Cincinnati), making it a first class medium for city advertisers to make their business known in that loeality. This work will have a large circulation, and will include in it cities and towns numbering about 153,000 inhabitants. The agent, Mr. J. R. Ross, will make a thorough canvass of the city, and we hope will meet with the encouragement which such a work deserves. S&T.

WHEN YOU FEEL LIKE TAKING SOMETHING Refreshing, ask for Pier Dannals & Co's. cream ale, you will find it wholesome and delightful.

THERE is thought to be every prospect of an excellent champagne crop this year as apples are numerous in New Jersey.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Death of Earl of Clarendon—Serious State of Affairs at Cork—Stock of Cotton at Liverpool—Operatives Strike at Lancashire—Ravages of Small Pox in Paris—Monument Dedication on the Solferino Battle-Field—Petition of the Orleans Princes Denied—Queen Isabella's Abdication—Severe Drought Throughout Germany.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 27.—The Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died at half past two o'clock this morning. The Earl has been seriously ill for three days from an attack of the diarrhœa. He was seventy years or age.

Lord Clarendon was prostrated by excessive labor, and had for a long time been subject to violent attacks of gout. But the immediate cause of his death was diarrhœa. When attacked his Lordship paid no attention to his disease, which operating on his debilitated system, soon became dangerous and within three days terminated fatally. The state bail which was to have been given by the Prince of Wales has been postponed in consequence of the melancholy event. It is believed Earl Granville will exchange the Department of Colonies for that of Foreign Affairs.

In the Lords to-night Earl Granville, in feeling terms, announced the death of Lord Clarendon. He praised the deceased for his ability, sagacity, experience and moderation. His brilliant wit, his conversational powers and his conciliatory temper were know to all. He had a marked influence with the Queen, with all parties and with foreign courts and their representatives. Lord Granville said he believed he would best honor the wishes of the deceased by not moving the customary adjournment of the House. The Duke of Richmond, Earl Derby and Earl Cowbrey followed with similar eulogies, at the conclusion of which the House in Committee resumed the Irish Land bill.

In the Commons, Mr. Smith, member from Stockport, gave notice he should move a resolve exacting ability to write as a qualification for a voter. The House went into Committee on the Education bill.

Lord Strathnairn has resigned the command-in-chief of the forces in Ireland.

The *Mark Lane Express* reviews the prospects of the wheat crop and comes to the conclusion the future is safe.

The *Times* considers that the fact of a Dublin jury acquitting the Fenian James Barrett, charged with an attempt to murder Constable Head, Captain Lambert, after conclusive evidence of guilt, necessitates the inquiry whether Irish juries are capable of discharging jury men's duties.

The election for a member of the House of Commons for Bristol in the room of Mr. Berkeley, unseated by the election of Robinson, has undoubtedly resulted in the choice of Kirkman Hodgson, the Conservative candidate, though not yet been officially announced. Notwithstanding the large Liberal majority usually cast in Bristol, the Tories have turned out some handsome prizes, to be offered for races in America, besides a service of plate valued at £250.

Senor Gutierrez gave a dinner at Richmond, at which Hon. Mr. Squier, explorer of Central America, the Spanish and Portuguese Ministers and other important persons were present. The question of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a canal was discussed and the merits of the scheme advocated by Senor Gutierrez were thoroughly explained.

Prof. Symes, the distinguished surgeon, is dead.

The collection of tolls by the Austrian and Prussian authorities on the Elbe ceases July 1st.

YORK, June 27.—Serious riots continued Saturday and Sunday nights.

The strike here has become general. The laborers in all departments of industry are leaving or threaten to quit. Several works are already abandoned, the foundry men have left their shops, and the machinists have struck. Last night a conference was held at home and newsboys refused to issue papers to-day, but the strike is violence to-day, but the situation is dangerous and the excitement and anxiety intense. LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The commercial bodies of this city have been feasting Mr. Lesseps, who says capital is only necessary for the completion of the Suez Canal. The Liverpool merchants will be likely to assist him financially.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The total receipts of cotton from all parts for the week ending June 24th, were thirty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three thousand bales, and there are besides one hundred and eight thousand bales on hand here and afloat. Of this amount American cotton now at sea, is and to this country.

Some of the proprietors of the cotton mills in Lancashire have assented to the advance in wages demanded by the operatives. Others still hold out against the strikers.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—A boiler exploded in the Firewood mills, near this city. Two men were dreadfully scalded and one has since died.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 27.—The deaths from small pox last week were two hundred and forty-six.

Armand Barbes, a French politician and political writer, died yesterday, aged sixty-one years.

Forty thousand people assembled on the Field of Solferino on Friday, the 24th inst., the anniversary of the battle, to participate in the ceremony of dedicating a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell there. The proceedings, which were conducted in the presence of Col. Haye, on the part of the French, and Colonel Polluk, on the part of the Austrians, were opened by a speech from the Princess Humbert and Savor Carragnin, of Italy. In the evening a grand banquet was held, at which Napoleon and Victoria were drunk and defended by Messrs. Dawes and Schenck.

The items under the head of Agricultural Department gave rise to a discussion in which Messrs. Holman, Dawes, Nelson, of Ohio, and others, but were agreed to without amendment.

A discussion arose between Messrs. Farnsworth and Dawes in reference to an item in the bill to pay Paul S. Forbes a balance due him under a contract with the navy department for the steamer Algonquin of $27,500.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike it out. He criticised the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting it, and expressed the opinion that the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dawes was like Joe Bagstock, "sly, sir; devilish sly."

Mr. DAWES retorted that Mr. Farnsworth was so constituted that he could not believe any one else to be honest, and intimated that he did not desire to be measured by the gentleman from Illinois by his standard of morality. The item had been reported because the Secretary of the Navy says the work is liquidated the balance due this man—not a claim, but a debt.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he had not attacked anybody, and that the unusual wrath and excitement displayed by the gentleman from Massachusetts was entirely unnecessary. He did not suppose every gentlehumbert, and his friend from Massachusetts took unnecessary umbrage at what he had said. He had said he thought him sly, and the fact that when the bill was reported the gentleman said there was no special legislation in it, was a little sly.

After some further discussion the motion to strike out the item was rejected.

The Committee rose, having still six pages of the bill unfinished.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Conference on Currency bill, made a report. He said he would call it up to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To regulate the manufacture of spirits from grapes, peaches and other fruits.

For the establishment of a Department of Arts.

To punish the collection of illegal taxes on passengers.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill for the distribution pro rata of all monies paid or to be paid by the Republic of the Sonth Canal. Bonds and merchants will be likely to assist him financially.

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To punish the collection of illegal taxes on passengers.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill for the distribution pro rata of all monies paid or to be paid by the Republic of the Sonth Canal. Bonds of citizens of the United States under the award of the mixed commission. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, New York, introduced a bill to authorize the issue of four per cent. bonds exchangeable for and convertible into legal tender notes at par. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. REEVES offered a preamble and resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith the bill reducing the present duties on all classes of salt fifty per cent., which, after debate, was ruled out of the previous question, was adopted—108 to 59.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the funding bill was reported back and made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and moved the Senate amendment be non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the Senate amendments to the bill relative to the Sand Beach States Courts in Indiana was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The Speaker presented a communication announcing the death of the Earl of Clarendon, English Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the Senate bill to change the Judicial circuits. Tabled.

Mr. NIBLACK reported the bill to establish the tribal relations of the Miama Indians.

The House went into Committee on the Sundar Civil Expenses Appropriation bill.

Items for work on the Capitol were attacked by some Missouri members, Messrs. M'Cormick, Benjamin and Hawley defended and defended by Messrs. Dawes and Schenck.

The items under the head of Agricultural Department gave rise to a discussion in which Messrs. Holman, Dawes, Nelson, of Ohio, and others, but were agreed to without amendment.

A discussion arose between Messrs. Farnsworth and Dawes in reference to an item in the bill to pay Paul S. Forbes a balance due him under a contract with the navy department for the steamer Algonquin of $27,500.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike it out. He criticised the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting it, and expressed the opinion that the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dawes was like Joe Bagstock, "sly, sir; devilish sly."

Mr. DAWES retorted that Mr. Farnsworth was so constituted that he could not believe any one else to be honest, and intimated that he did not desire to be measured by the gentleman from Illinois by his standard of morality. The item had been reported because the Secretary of the Navy says the work is liquidated the balance due this man—not a claim, but a debt.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he had not attacked anybody, and that the unusual wrath and excitement displayed by the gentleman from Massachusetts was entirely unnecessary. He did not suppose every gentlehumbert, and his friend from Massachusetts took unnecessary umbrage at what he had said. He had said he thought him sly, and the fact that when the bill was reported the gentleman said there was no special legislation in it, was a little sly.

After some further discussion the motion to strike out the item was rejected.

The Committee rose, having still six pages of the bill unfinished.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Conference on Currency bill, made a report. He said he would call it up to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. and A. Line.]

GREENSBORO, June 27.—River falling slowly, with twenty-one inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 90 at 5 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, June 27.—River stationary, with twenty inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 93 at 4 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, June 27.—River stationary with two and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 98 at 6 P. M.

OIL CITY, June 27.—River at a stand, with eighteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 98 at 6 P. M.

A Terrible Crime in Indiana.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—On Saturday last two little girls were found in a race or sluice way near White river, who it was supposed at the time were accidentally drowned. Further developments by the Coroner's jury reveal the horrible fact that the elder of the two had been outraged and murdered, and the youngest was murdered to prevent her giving information. There was only eighteen inches of water over them when found. No arrests have been made, but the police think they are on track of the guilty parties.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Flour quiet and firm: superfine $5.75, XX $6 and XXX $6.25@6.50. Corn dull and lower; mixed 95c and white $1.05. Oats 64@65c. Bran lower at $1. Hay lower; prime $25 and choice $23. Mess pork dull at $21.25@21.50. Bacon dull: shoulders 13¾@14c. ribs 17¾c and clear ribs 18¾c. Hams 22@22¾c. Lard dull: tierce 15¾@16c and keg 18@19c. Sugar scarce and firm; prime 11@11¾c. Molassess firm at 75c. Whiskey dull at $1@1.40. Coffee; prime 17¾@17¾c. Sterling 21¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Flour dull. Wheat firm and 1@2c better; No. 2 white Wabash $1.32. No. 3 do $1.30. No. 1 white Michigan $1.45; amber Michigan $1.28; No. 1 red $1.31; No. 2 do $1.25; No. 3 do $1.25. Corn quiet and a shade lower; No. 1 87½c; No. 2 85½c; yellow 90c. Oats dull; Michigan 57c.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK

THE CAPITAL.

The Conference Committee Report on the Currency Bill—Amendments to the Tax-Tariff Bill—Death of Lord Clarendon Officially Announced—Dispatch from the President on the Event.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1870.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

Representative Garfield to-day submitted to the House the report of the Committee of Conference on Currency bill. The bill provides for the issue of forty-five millions of National bank notes to banks, in addition to the three hundred millions authorized by the act of 1864, the amount so provided to be furnished banking associations in States and territories having less than their apportionment as contemplated in the apportionment act of 1865; the securities for such circulation to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States shall be of any description of bonds of the United States, bearing coin interest; applications for the circulation shall be made within one year after the passage of this act, and the Comptroller shall issue it to banks making application, giving preference to those States and territories having the greatest deficiency; no bank organized under this act shall have a circulation exceeding half a million dollars.

A new account of increased circulation shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870. The Comptroller at the end of each month is required to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued during the previous month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel alike amount of three per cent certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, by giving notice to the holders thereof that interest shall cease on the day designated in the notice, and that said certificates shall no longer be available as banking reserves.

Upon the deposit of any gold interest bearing bonds in the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the National Currency Act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller to issue to the bank making the deposit circulating notes of different denominations, not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to pay on demand in gold coin at the office of the association in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemed therein by the association in such coin. The capital of any such banking association is limited to one million dollars.

Banks and bankers in reserve cities and sections are required to keep on hand at all times not less than twenty-five per cent. of their deposits in coin or in United States notes or par in payment of debts the gold notes of every other such bank which is at that time redeemable in such notes in coin.

The limit of circulation to three hundred million in the currency act, and the requirement that the bonds on which it is issued must redeem their notes at par in New York, are removed.

The term "lawful money" in the currency act, as applicable to banks then organized on a gold basis, shall be construed to mean gold coin of the United States.

The bill further provides for the withdrawal from banking associations having a circulation in excess of their proportion under the act of March 3d 1865, twenty-five million dollars. This circulation is to be withdrawn, commencing with such banks having a circulation exceeding one million dollars in States having excess of circulation, and then proceeding pro rata with the banks having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of banks in such States as have the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed such banks or associations having a smaller proportion until those in greater excess be reduced to their proportion, and continue on until so much of the reduction provided for by this act until the further amount of twenty-five millions shall be withdrawn and redistributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion.

Provision is made, where banks fail to return the circulation required within one year, for the forfeiture of their franchise, and the Treasurer of the United States for their circulation.

No circulation is to be withdrawn until the forty-five millions granted in the first section shall be issued.

A bank located in a State having more than its proportion of circulation may remove to a State having less than its proportion.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., last evening adopted a resolution tendering to receive the Jefferson Davis Confederate Presidential mansion back on the terms proposed by Mrs. Davis, namely, a thousand bales of cotton to charge rent for the time of occupancy as head quarters for the military. They ask rent to be paid until the building restored to its former condition.

THE INCOME TAX.

The following are the sections reported by Mr. Sherman and adopted by the Senate as substitutes for the income tax, stricken out, in lieu of sections 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, of act of June 30, 1864, and amended by acts of July 13, 1866, and March

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@111.

THE receipts from the collections of revenue under GRANT'S able administration will greatly exceed those of any other year past, being estimated at $180,575,000.

A TRIAL of mowers and reapers will be held on Tuesday, July 5th, at Western Experimental Farm, Indiana, Pa. A large number of machines have been entered and a pleasant and instructive time may be confidently anticipated.

WE HAVE received the second number of the McKeesport *Paragon*, a new paper started under most favorable circumstances by J. W. Pritchard, Esq. It is edited with much care and ability and is a credit to the thriving town it represents.

ON Saturday next the people of Illinois will vote on the new State Constitution. An organized opposition to it is in the field, but the document is so well worded, so just and concise in all its provisions that there can be little doubt of its adoption by a heavy majority.

A STATE CONVENTION of delegates from the counties having a minority of Republican votes will be held on the fourth of next month in Philadelphia, to take measures to make their influence in partisan matters more felt and to devise a plan whereby party patronage may be controlled and distributed.

THE work of thoroughly organizing the Republican party of Kentucky goes bravely on, but it is accomplished with much difficulty in that stronghold of Democracy From present appearances the election next August will develop more strength and closer organization on the part of the Republicans than ever before.

SOME enterprising people are maneuvering to get the Government to establish a soldiers' hospital at Gettysburg, urging the desirability of the place on account of the healing qualities of the waters thereabouts. We wonder if it is not on the programme to sell the government the large hotel built by speculators inasmuch as Gettysburg don't take as a summer resort?

SOME enterprising Bohemian recently wrote and palmed off upon the newspapers of the country a very undignified letter to which he attached the name of Vice President COLFAX, and roundly abused "Gath" a Washington correspondent. MR. COLFAX denounces the card as a base forgery, the idea of giving the abusive "Gath" such consideration never having entered his head.

THE INCOME TAX, if appearances are to be trusted, will be abolished. The action of the Senate in striking out of the tax bill all the provisions relating to incomes will probably induce the House to reconsider and recede from its former action to concur with the higher branch. In doing away with the tax on incomes there will be a deficiency of seventeen million dollars to be made up by indirect taxation in other directions.

IN Illinois, Ford county especially, editors are well protected against the action of characterless men for libel. A jury after a long trial in which eminent legal talent was engaged on both sides, awarded the plaintiff three-fourths of a cent in damages. Not a very heavy sum was that to amend a damaged character, but in most instances such an award is full and just enough for those so ready and anxious to grow rich on damages obtained from newspapers

THE *Industrial Bulletin*, a neat quarto paper devoted to the interests of American industry, published at Johnstown by the Industrial League of Pennsylvania, has just made its appearance. It is ably edited, and no doubt will accomplish much good in the direction of protection. Thus far the free traders have shown great enterprise and liberality in educating the people in their mischievous doctrines, and we are glad to note a step in the proper direction to meet and combat the strength gaining enemy to American labor and laborers.

CAMP MEETINGS do not appear to be on the decline, but our Methodist brethren are more than ever attached to this form of worship and revival. At present there is in progress a mammoth meeting in Hamilton, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the National Association of the M. E. Church. The camp occupied comprises forty acres, enclosed with a high picket fence. Arrangements have been made by which from 3,000 to 4,000 can be provided daily with dinner without crowding. The attendance of worshipers and lookers on is said to be numerous beyond expectation,

THE Reading *Times*, of Saturday, notes that the stockholders and loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company have by almost a unanimous share vote (153,263 to 2,982) ratified the lease of their canal and works to the Reading Railroad Company, for the period of 999 years at the annual rental of $655,000. Measures were also taken to complete the transfer in due legal form, which will be made at once From henceforth, therefore, the canal will be owned, and managed and controlled by the Reading Railroad Company, though it is probable that most of the officers and employes of the Navigation Company will be retained.

THE DANUBE PRINCIPALITIES or Roumania promise to be the great European rival of Pennsylvania. Stretching along the Danube they have an oil producing region which awaits development, but which, although surrounded by a people badly adapted to the furtherance of its production, already disgorges so much oil that the home demand is supplied, and nearly sixty thousand barrels of it were shipped into Hungary last year. This has been the result with a people deficient in energy, and with no other means of transportation than common teams, and the Danube afford. But now railroads are building all through the country, and the attention of energetic Germans is being directed to this embryo oil field, so that a greatly increased production may shortly be looked for, and there is no telling to what importance this region may or may not grow.

THE WORKINGMEN of this country will derive a salutary lesson from the trade riots and disturbances in the old countries, which are now as numerous and plentiful as blackberries in July. The unrest and discontent of the laboring masses of Europe arise from the fact that wages are exceedingly low, and mechanics are barely able to keep soul and body together, to say nothing of keeping families in anything like comfortable circumstances. It is in competition with such oppressed labor that our free-trading patriots would bring the happy and well remunerated tradesmen of this country. Were their ends accomplished, labor in these States would occupy no better position than in Europe, and workingmen would have fully as much cause for unrest and dissatisfaction as they have today in Europe. Full and ample protection is needed, and to preserve the control and prosperity of our working classes it must be afforded by our law-makers at Washington.

INCONSISTENCY.

It is said that in the tenth year of the reign of Nero, Rome was almost destroyed by fire. For some seven or eight days the fearful conflagration raged furiously, and ten out of the fourteen districts into which the city was divided were completely destroyed. The Emperor evinced a tender sensibility for the sufferers, and did every thing in his power, apparently, to mitigate their torture, and relieve their distress. The imperial gardens were thrown open for their reception, temporary buildings were erected for their accommodation, and provisions were furnished at a mere nominal price. Nero seemed to be the very embodiment of human sympathy and beneficence. But all the humanity he displayed did not shield him from the suspicion of the people. He had already revealed his true character. A man who had displayed such inhumanity as to consent to the murder of his own mother could not easily impose upon the people. It was alleged by the citizens generally, that he ascended an elevated tower and witnessed with delight the progress of the devouring element, and, untouched by sympathy, sang the "Destruction of Troy."

Finding that he could not remove the suspicion from the minds of the people that he had been guilty of setting the city on fire, in order to screen himself from their ire, he originated and circulated the report that the Christians had applied the torch, and that upon them should be visited the punishment due to such a crime. The consequence was that many of these innocent people were seized and put to death by every conceivable mode of torture. The most fearful sacrifice of human life was made "to gratify the cruelty of a single man."

Nothing is farther from our intention than to insinuate even that we have Neros amongst us now. In this advanced age of the world, amid all the superior enlightenment and refinement of the latter half of the nineteenth century such a thing is not to be thought of for a moment. We are far from believing, however, that we have not those among us who possess somewhat of the spirit of Nero, and who are ready to apply the torch to our goodly Republican city, that they may be avenged upon the inhabitants for that lack of appreciation which they have manifested for their personal and official worth! Yea, they are ready to consent to the murder of their political mother, although she has allowed them to imbibe the milk of official life from her loving and loyal breasts for many years.

The cry of "reform" which these men have raised, and put into the mouths of honest men of the Republican party, to echo forth, will not screen them from the just suspicion and withering rebuke of the people. One of the most respectable of those gentlemen whose names have been appended to the "call" said to us a few days since, "That designing men are at the head of this independent movement, I will not deny; indeed, I am ready to admit it; but if we can sift the designers from both sides of the house and sweep and garnish it, that is all I want, and I prefer to abide with the *regular* organization if it will only do the work." From this it would appear that the principles and motives by which the originators of the "call" are actuated, are not unknown to those whose honorable and influential names they have succeeded in getting attached to it, but who at the October election will cast their votes for the regular nominees, if they should prove capable and reliable, as we have every assurance they will.

The moving spirits among the bolters have lent their aid to bring about the state of things of which they now complain, and, Nero-like, having applied the torch, charge the conflagration on honest men, while they amuse themselves, as they sit on the lofty tower of unprincipled selfishness, by singing the Destruction of the Republican organization. *Delenda est Carthago.*

Every offence on the criminal calendar —depravity, vice, dissipation, drunkenness, debauchery and murder—is charged upon the party which these disappointed men are trying to shiver in pieces, because they have failed to secure nominations to offices which they have not the qualifications to fill, or been ejected from those which their duplicity demonstrated they were unworthy to hold. There is not a usage against which they protest, but they have lent whatever influence they had to establish, and now to hide the deformity of their conduct, they hypocritically appeal to the people to correct the errors which they have knowingly committed.

We know that some of these men have been disloyal to the party on former occasions, and "whiningly appealed" to the Republican Executive Committee to give them an opportunity to explain their disloyalty over their own signatures. Such opportunities have gone forever by. The people will not tolerate men in office who for the sake of a few thousand dollars will commit themselves to any doctrine that is promulgated, or privately tamper with a case to secure a handsome fee, even when a *Dear Uncle* is interested in the verdict!

We have not a word to say against the honest men who have given their names to this new movement. We know the object which many of them have in view. It is a laudable one, although we would have preferred if they had adopted a different course to secure it. But we have no respect for those men—the prime movers in the matter—whose political life during the past eight or ten years has been characterized by nothing but inconsistency—who, having set fire to the city, lay the crime at the door of innocent men, whose every effort is to secure retrenchment and reform.

OBITUARY.

The great French conspirator, Armand Barbes, died in Paris on Sunday, June 26th. He was from early manhood identified with the politics of France, and was one of the leading spirits in several great conspiracies. Before he was twenty-five years old he had been thrice imprisoned for conspiring against the Government and the life of Louis Philippe, neither of which charges, however, was proved against him. Subsequently he was sent one year to prison for secretly manufacturing gun powder. In 1839 he led a band of one hundred conspirators shouting "*Vive la Republique!*" through the streets of Paris and captured a military post, killing the commandant. The people refused to aid them, and the leaders of the insurgents were captured by the police of the city. Barbes, who was wounded, was sentenced the Chamber of Peers to death, a sentence afterwards commuted to perpetual imprisonment. He served nine years in prison, when he was released in the revolution of 1848, and was chosen Colonel of the Twelfth Legion of Paris National Guards, and representative to the Constitutional Assembly by the Department of Aude. Dissatisfied with the moderate course of the latter body, he joined the insurrection of May 15, headed by Hubert, Raspail and Blanque. He went with them to the *Hotel de Ville*, where he was arrested and taken to the dungeon of Vincennes. The high court at Bourges sentenced him to transportation, but as there was yet no penal colony he was confined in Mont St. Michael, where he remained several years. During the Crimean war he wrote and had published a brilliant and eulogistic paper praising the heroic deeds of the French soldiers. The government, pleased with the latter, pardoned the author and gave him his liberty, a boon which he would not accept at the hands of the detested power. After being forced to quit prison, he returned to Paris and wrote a bitter letter on political matters, and announced that he would no longer stay in France. He left for Spain, and during late years has occupied himself in political writings. He was a true representative of the gunpowder element of France, being ever ready to explode into revolution.

NEW MEXICO.

And now comes New Mexico knocking at the door for admittance to a place in the union of the States, claiming the 38th seat. It is highly probable that before the end of the year her admittance will be a thing accomplished. The name to be assumed, Lincoln, will worthily commemorate the great President. The New York *Times* thus speaks of the territory calling for recognition as a member of the union:

New Mexico was acquired by us from Mexico, partly in 1848 by the treaty of Guadaloup-Hidalgo, and partly in 1845 by the so-called "Gadsden purchase." It contains 125,500 square miles of territory, and by the last census it had a population of 93,516, of which 10,539 were Indians Nebraska, which is now the youngest of the States, was admitted in February, 1867, with a population of about 35,000, so that on this score no valid objection can be made to the admission of New Mexico. The mineral attractions of the Territory would have drawn thither a much larger population than it now contains, had the facilities of access been greater. Practically it is the most isolated portion of our country, although it was settled at an early period.

It is asserted that the Spaniards explored New Mexico as long ago as 1537, and that much of the gold and silver which they obtained while Mexico was under their dominion, came from that region. Yet the mineral resources of New Mexico have never been developed to any great extent, even since it was acquired by the United States. Gold silver, iron, lead, copper, coal, zinc and salt have been found in quantities yielding profitable returns, and eminent geologists predict that ultimately New Mexico—or Lincoln—must become one of the richest mining States in the Union. At present, the great drawbacks to the development of the mines, are the sparseness of the white population and the presence of hostile Indians. The Navajoes, Apaches, Cheyennes and Camanches infest the Territory, and continually ravage and destroy the property of miners. Until they can be held in check it is almost hopeless to expect any great material development.

At present the Territory is reached with great difficulty, Sheridan, on the Kansas Pacific Road, being the nearest rail station. The land routes, through Texas and Mexico, are long and tedious; and until railroad communication is opened, emigration must be slow. The proposed Southern Pacific Road, from San Diego, will run along the boundary line for a considerable distance, and afford an opportunity for desirable connections with Texas. There is no doubt that several lines of railroad communication will be opened in a few years, and we may expect to witness a gratifying development of that long isolated region.

New Mexico can never become an agricultural State. Taken as a whole, the land is sterile, and the climate is very unfavorable. The crops are liable to be cut off at any time by extremes of temperature and by drouth. It must rely almost entirely upon its mineral resources, and for that reason will become the seat of a hardy, adventurous, and shifting population.

FROM a very interesting biographical letter from London to the New York *Tribune* on the late Chas. Dickens, we select the following:

What is called the Charles Dickens edition was his idea and his favorite, not on account of its beauty or readableness, for it is printed compactly in small type, but on account of its cheapness. What pleased him was that everybody should be able to buy a complete set of his writings, and so he had them condensed into, I think, seventeen volumes, separately published and sold at three shillings and sixpence each. He understood the market, studied it and adapted the supply of his books to the demand. He told me four years ago that the copyright of each one of his books became every year more valuable; that is, brought in more actual money. It is to be regretted that there is no really satisfactory edition among the many that have appeared. I think it was always Mr. Dickens's intention to issue his complete works in a form worthy of their place in literature; perhaps after what is now called the library edition had been exhausted or the stereotype plates from which it is printed worn out, or perhaps after the series had grown more complete in his own mind, and better satisfied his restless eagerness for work. He had as little occasion as any man to be troubled by hostile criticism. If it pleased the writers in *Blackwood* to flourish their tomahawks about his head, they might indulge their fancy without hurting their target. But it is possible enough that Mr. Dickens disliked to be told that his great powers were failing, and that he had never done anything equal to Pickwick, written at twenty-four. So long as there were people to say he could not write up to his old mark, so long he would have kept writing. He had a just pride in his capacity for work, and I doubt whether if he had lived twenty years longer he would have thought his series complete, or if he ever would have distrusted his ability to compose a new romance so long as his hand could hold a pen.

THE following notice has been sent to all bankers and brokers on this continent:

United States notes, series of 1869. Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each, from No. H3,530,001* to No. H3,532,000*, both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury. No $10 notes, of a number higher than H3,236,000*, have been issued. Please look out for the stolen notes. A liberal reward will be paid to any person through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen notes, (if suspicions attach to them) and in any case of presentation notify

L. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1870.

A "BLACKSMITH" writing to the New York *Tribune* on the income tax pertly says:

"I have sometimes been so fortunate as to bring my salary up to the point of paying an income tax, having paid one year over $33, but for two or three years past, much to my regret, I have failed to do so. I am so anxious to be able to pay this tax that I am willing to exchange salaries with any of these sorcheads whose doleful cries find vent in the *Tribune*, even to relieve the greatest sufferer—that particular one who has the largest tax to pay."

THE Maysville, Ky., *Bulletin* says: "About eighteen years ago a gentleman in this city undertook to dig a well on his lot, but after getting down about ten feet it caved in, and the enterprise was abandoned. It happened that a jug, containing about a gallon of whisky, was at the bottom, and of course decently buried. Last week the well was reopened and the jug brought to light. It contained just three pints of the 'critter,' which connoisseurs pronounce worth fifty dollars per gallon. Its original cost was twenty cents.

GOVERNOR BAKER, of Indiana, has refused to appoint delegates to represent Indiana at the Capital Removing Convention, to be held in Cincinnati, in October.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

KEEPING SWINE—WHERE THE PROFIT COMES IN.

I have often been attempted to say a few words to my fellow farmers on the loss and profit of keeping pigs. In my circuit of observation I have noticed so frequently, where pigs were kept at a positive loss to the owner, who, with proper management and at no great expense, might make a certain number a source of considerable income. In the first place there are too many kept. I am satisfied that, so far as my knowledge extends, two-thirds of the actual number kept would, with the same amount of food, make a larger weight of pork, of better quality, and at less expense.

I know dairymen who winter a pen of pigs nicely, feeding them well till, probably, May, and then turning them out to pasture, and supplying their place with what they call milk pigs at a cost of eight or ten dollars per pair, which will consume in proportion to their size double the quantity of food that those would that were kept through the winter, while the latter with, their sudden transition from an abundant allowance of milk and grain to a scanty fare of grass, almost cease growing, just managing to live along but changing their whole appearance from plump, short-legged porkers to what Horace Greeley calls "long pikes," and when fall comes requiring double the amount of corn to fatten them that it would have done had they been kept through the summer as they had been wintered, to say nothing of the loss in weight, which added to the price paid for the spring pigs, fully eats up the price obtained for the latter when marketed.

I have tried the experiment and know whereof I speak. Some years back I adopted the rule to keep so many pigs over winter as I think myself likely to have milk for through the summer, retaining them in such condition that they will fatten with a small proportion of grain, and I find by doing thus I can make as much pork, from two pigs as I formerly did from three; while they are quiet, seldom squealing from hunger, which is a satisfaction of itself worth mentioning.

I have no expensive structure for a house, only a plain building of rough boards with a floor a foot or eighteen inches from the ground, in which they eat and sleep and are sheltered from storms. Adjoining, I have a pen walled in the same as a barnyard, and there is where the profits come in. In this pen my pigs make me on an average five loads of manure each per year, worth at least two dollars per load. Into this pen I throw almost every rough substance that an unringed pig can work up—straw, cornfodder, weeds, leaves, hay, sawdust, spent tan—anything in fact that will act as an absorbent, all of which comes out in the spring and fall in a well worked-up condition, not entirely rotted to be sure, but then I do not believe in the theory that manure to be most valuable should be rotten. When it is completely saturated with urine and excrement, and worked short enough for easy handling, I believe it to be of the most value.

My estimate is that the pork that the best of feeders make, taking one year with another, costs just what it would in market at slaughtering time, and I doubt if the figures can be produced that will prove it otherwise. I therefore estimate the manure as the only clear profit derived from keeping pigs, and where a farmer fails to increase that by every available means, he loses the only great advantage he has in keeping pigs at all. —*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

CROWS IN THE CORN FIELD.

Crows are not the only birds that trouble corn after it is planted, and before it is strong enough to defy them, but they are so active, knowing, and almost insatiable, that we regard it as a mistaken policy to spare the few which may be killed, in order to secure complete protection to our corn fields from their ravages. Mr. C. H. Rue traps crows in a way which we tried last year with complete success. He says he goes upon the principle that a crow will go almost anywhere for an egg. If he cannot find a secluded spot which will answer his purpose, he makes a sort of a little bower of brush stuck into the ground, leaving a narrow entrance. In this he makes a rough nest and puts in some hen eggs. The sticks must stand close and meet at the top so a crow cannot get in except by the entrance; here a steel trap is fastened by a cord, covered with tissue paper, and this sprinkled over with earth. We practiced placing an egg for bait, just before the trap had been set as it will see the others. The first crow that dies over will almost surely be the victim, and as soon as caught, will make the welkin ring with his cries. This will draw a crowd of sympathizers. The bird may be taken out of the trap and fastened to a stake with his wings tied together and left so half a day. He will keep up his cries and not another crow will visit that field that year, if it be not more than ten to twelve acres in extent. The crow in case no bones are broken, may then be liberated, if the farmer is tender-hearted, or used upon another field.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

Last year an experienced fruit-grower, the owner of a fine orchard near Niagara river, Western New York, wrote us that in the care of his trees he had practiced one simple method with eminent success. He takes lye from leached ashes, mixes a little grease with it, heats it quite warm, and with a syringe throws it up into all parts of the trees, branches and trunk. It will effectually kill all kinds of caterpillars, and all kinds of worms that are either infecting the trees in nests or running over the bark. Trees treated in this manner were exceedingly healthy, beautiful and vigorous in appearance, possessing a smooth, glossy bark, and bore the best apples in the country. The remedy is easy and cheap.—*The Horticulturist.*

THE SPARROWS.

The London *Builder* says: A hundred and eighteen sparrows have been offered upon the altar of science. The contents of the stomachs of the victims have been examined, tabulated and recorded. Three culprits alone, out of this hecatomb, were proved by the unsparing search guilty of having lived for the past twenty-four hours upon grain. In fact, there were three thieves out of the 118; all the other victims had worked more or less for their living. Beetles and grubs, and larvæ of all obnoxious kinds had been their diet. In 75 of the birds, infants of all ages, from the callow fledgling to the little Becksy and Flapsy that just twitter along the ground, hardly any but insect spoglie were detected.

ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.

The editor of the *Horticulturist* says:

We have known quite a number of instances—indeed, so often as to make it quite a rule—that old orchards apparently dying out have been brought back to fruitfulnss by the liberal use of wood ashes, also stirring the soil. Potash is the most important element in the successful growth of all kinds of fruit trees. An old gentleman told a club not long ago, that he had known a man to make and preserve an orchard of apple trees in a flourishing and productive condition, originally placed on very poor ground by sprinkling every year around each tree, to the circumference of the extent of its branches, half a bushel of ashes. We consider this a very important item.

THINNING OUT FRUIT.

Thin out pears where they over-bear, removing every knotty and wormy specimen. There are some varieties that grow in clusters and do not generally overbear—from these the wormy or worthless ones only should be removed; but where the tree is not too large to manage, and is not cluster-grown, no two specimens should be allowed to touch, as they are almost certain to become wormy and both are lost. Many persons, not acquainted with fruit-raising, hesitate to thin out their trees, on the ground that the crop may be diminished. This is possibly but not positively true, if the fruit is intended to be fed to pigs. But even should it be otherwise true sometimes, who would not prefer to have one bushel of large, beautiful, luscious pears, to five bushels, with probably not a half peck among the whole fit to put upon your table or send to market.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A LARGE DAIRY PRODUCT.

At a late meeting of the New York American Institute Farmers' Club, a statement was made and vouched for by one of the members, viz: that a farmer named Davis W. Cole, of Herkimer county, has made from two cows, in one year, 1,200 pounds of factory cheese, which sold for $201, and 171 pounds of butter, sold for $68,40, making $269,40; besides using butter, milk and cream in his own family. Two deacon skins and two rennets, worth about $3,72 are not included in this estimate, neither is any account taken of pork fattened on whey, or sour milk, while making butter. Before turning to grass, Mr. C. fed freely shorts, shipstuff and mangel wurzel; he cuts his grass when in the first blow, or before. It is stated of this dairyman that he is now living upon borrowed time, being upwards of seventy years of age, and is "not given to boasting," but is well known in his neighborhood as a man of truth.

REMEDIES FOR LICE ON CATTLE.

A little dry earth, either sand or clay, rubbed into the hair, is always successful. This is Nature's cure for horses, cattle and fowls. They always cure themselves when they have access to dry earth, unless too poor to wallow in it.

Myron Babcock, Tarrytown, Pa., says whale-oil is sure death to lice, easily applied and cleanses the hide of the animal, insuring healthfulness. Take one pint of whale oil (such as we used to burn in lamps) for a full grown animal, part the hair and pour it along the back from the head to the tail, and the work is done. The oil, in the course of a few days, will pass all over the animal's body and the lice will be no more.

PULLING AT THE HALTER.

There are many cruel and dangerous remedies given for breaking horses from pulling at the halter or bridle. A safe and efficient remedy is to tie him with a strong strap around the neck, to which is attached a strong rope.

A convenient way for a buggy horse is to have a ring in the strap, and leave it on the horse. Have a rope in your buggy with a knot on one end that will not go through the ring, and when you want to tie slip the rope through the ring. My experience is that a horse will not pull many times on such a fix.

MANAGEMENT OF A REARING HORSE.

Whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity bring his fore feet down. Instantly twist him around two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him around, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spurs and he will not fail to go forward.

COLD AND SPARKLING SODA WATER.

Drawn from Genuine Marble Founts, with the Genuine YELLOW MALTA SYRUP, fresh. Also, the new American Syrup MONTANA, constantly on draught. These Syrups are the finest Syrups ever sold in America. You can find them always nice and fresh at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Where you will find KISSENGEN, CONGRESS, VICHY and BLUE LICK WATERS always on draught.
Do not fail to call and try them.
REMEMBER,
This is sold in bulk Bottles and by single glass.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to the chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried farther, for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded. The eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ*, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be the only thing needful. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœa have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

LETTER
Copying Presses.
WHEEL PRESSES,
BAR PRESSES,
LETTER SIZE PRESSES,
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RUBBER COPYING SHEETS,
CAMEL'S HAIR COPYING BRUSHES,
WATER BOWLS, CHINA AND IRON.

J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 20 minutes.
The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.
It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.
All orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will be Filled at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cream Candies and Taffies,
And Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Pickles, Jellies, Sauces, Catsups, Nuts, &c.
NO. 112 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Monday, June 27,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
MANY GOOD BARGAINS,
SUCH AS
At 75 Cents,
Full Size Lama Shawls,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT $1.00.
COLORED SILK PARASOLS,
WORTH $1.75.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs, a decided bargain.
At 12½c., Printed Alpacas.
At 12½c., Fast Colored and Dark Lawns.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a great bargain
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Prints, an extra good bargain.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.
$1.00 for 9 yards Merrimac Chintzes.
Cassimeres, Cottonades and Linen Drills.
At Very Low Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!!
PARASOLS
Regardless of Cost!
Pongee and Silk Parasols for $1,
WORTH 1.75.

Shetland Shawls for	$2 50
Poplin Skirts for	75
British Iron Frame Hose at	25
Lace Handkerchiefs, at	50
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at	12½
Linen Towels, at	12
Mens' Jean Drawers, at	65
Green Kid Gloves, at	1 65
P. K. for Suits, at	25
Hoop Skirts, at	50

Call and convince yourself that no other house sells goods as low as we do.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Clearance Sale of
HATS, FLOWERS,
Millinery Goods,
PARASOLS, SUN SHADES.
Large Additions to Stock in
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
GUIPURE LACES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
SILK AND LINEN FANS,
At Low Prices.
NEW GOODS
Arriving Daily.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS,
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIS'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmon's & Morrow,)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER,)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FORGES, DECK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
No. 112 First Avenue,
(Near Market street,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM IN
Hats, Bonnets,
AND
SUNDOWNS,
At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.
AT 12½ CENTS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Lace Capes and Shetland Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LIGHT
Summer Shawls,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
WHITE AND BROWN SUITS,
VERY CHEAP.
Ladies' White Tucked Shirts,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Laces and Embroidered Edgings,
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
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AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
PLANING MILL MEN
And Others,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of sawed lining for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the gaping or the shrinking of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and ceiling by this new method are so constructed, as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone, without exhibiting the shrinking of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuge for vermin.
Whether used, or not, the exclusive right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding" is secured.
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for limited extents, to wit:
To H. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.
To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe I. C. ANDERSON.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
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JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
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C. D. ARNSTHAL.....L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
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DRY YELLOW
PINE AND OAK.
A first-class lot, thoroughly seasoned in the rough, or planed, at the yard.
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GOLD, SILVER,
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COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ Orders EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 27, 1870.

Wall street market unsettled and depressed under telegrams from Washington. The latest report was that the Conference Committee on Garfield's currency bill have agreed to a new bill, the main features of which were the using of forty five millions additional bank currency for the retirement of forty-five million three per cent. certificates, redistribution of twenty-five million National bank circulation, and probably free banking on a gold reserve. This caused a general decline in prices and increased the pressure to sell in all markets.

Money easy at 3@5 per cent.

Sterling quiet and firm at 9½@9¾.

Gold lower; opened at 111¾, fell to 110¾, and closed at 110¾@11l. Borrowing rates flat at 2 per cent. Clearances $89,000,000.

Governments dull and heavy; coupons of '81, 117¾@117¾; '62, 110¾@111; 64, 110¾@110¾; '65, 110¾@110¾; new 112¾@113; 67, 113@113¾; '68, 113@113¾; Ten-forties, 107¾@107¾; currency 115¾@116.

State securities dull; Missouris, 94¾; Tennessees, 66¾; do. new, 64¾; old North Carolinas, 36; new 37.

Stocks heavy and lower; Ohio & Mississippi led the list and fell to 35¾, but afterwards recovered somewhat; Pittsburg, 98; Fluctuations in other shares which were in close sympathy therewith.

Canton, 52; Cumberland, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 7¾; Mariposa, 7; preferred, 15; Adams Express, 66¾; Wells, 18; American, 24; Merchants' Union, 45¾; Pacific Mail, 42; New York Central, 97; Erie, 92¾; Erie, 22¾; preferred, 43; Hartford & New Haven, 130; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 98; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 100; Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 45; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 55¾; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago & Alton, 117¾; do. preferred, 118; Terre Haute, 42; do. preferred, 69; Ohio & Mississippi, 35¾; C. C. & I., 86; Burlington & Quincy, 159; St. Joe, 118; do. preferred, 120¾; Hartford & Erie, 37¾; C. C. & I. C., 19¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 75; Copper Falls, 5½; Franklin, 4; Hecla, 40; Quincy, 99.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $76,402,283; currency, $13,127,244; general, $91,061,330.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 27, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	110	American	
Silver	108	Western Union	97¾
1881 Bonds	117	N. Y. Central	98¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	110	Reading	99½
5-20 Bonds 1864	110	Ft. W. & C	93
5-20 Bonds 1865	110	Ohio & Miss	34¾
Consols 1865	112	Mich. Southern	98¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	112	Cleveland & P	103
5-20 Bonds 1868	112	C. R. I. & P	97¾
10-40	107	Chicago & N. W	83¾
Adams Express	66½	do N. W. Pref.	88
Merchants U. Ex.	45½	Erie	92¾

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.45	5.50
Paris Exchange per Franc	22¾	22
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	83
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	47¾	48
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. R. Bonds	87	88

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	12¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	17½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	12¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	10½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	12¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	10½	U. P. R. R.	97½
U. S. 5-20 1865	10½	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	7⅝	Cy. Pacifics	13

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 27, 1870. }

Business, generally, is dull, nor is it likely that there will be any improvement while the mercury ranges from 90 to 100, as has been the case for several days past. However unpleasant it may be, it is very timely and already harvesting has been commenced in many localities in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and the advices, generally, are all that could be desired. There is no doubt but what there will be a full average of both Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats; Corn, we learn, does not look as well as it ought, being backward, but with good weather, it too, will turn out all right. It is not a little remarkable that harvesting is much earlier this year than usual, being some two weeks in advance in this section of country as compared with last year.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged; Common Soda, 4c; Refined, 4½c; Pearl Potash, 7½c.

APPLES—Are selling at $4@5 per bbl as to quality.

BROOM-CORN—Sales at 13@14c.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales of good to prime fresh packed at 15@18c.

CHICKENS—Sales of live chickens by the coop at 60@65c per pair.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3

CORN MEAL—Demand light and the same is true of the supply. We continue to quote at 90@91 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2.65@2.75 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Demand light but this is nearly always the case at this season of the year; we continue to quote standard brands at 23 cts in a jobbing way.

CIDER—No. 1 sweet cider is quoted at $10 per bbl.

CHEESE—Dull, as is nearly always the case in extreme hot weather; we continue to quote at 12@14c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and the season is now almost over. We continue to quote Apples at 4½@5½; Peaches at 9@7 for quarters and 7½@8 for halves.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the arrivals are only moderate, prices are weak—sales reported at 19; but quotations may be fairly given at 18@20.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged, at 80@85 cts. to the trade.

FLOUR—The market is steady but devoid of excitement and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote Western flours, in store, at $6.50@6.75 for all established brands of either winter or spring. Fancy brands $7@8. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—With continued liberal arrivals the market is hardly as strong though prices are unchanged; We continue to quote at $1.20@1.25 for fair to prime Red. Oats held pretty firmly, notwithstanding there is not much inquiry for them, as holders are confident of a stronger market and better prices. Corn is firm with sales of shelled at 85c free on board, which is equivalent to about 88 or 89 cts. on wharf or track. Rye is quoted at 90@95 cts—dealers offering 85@87, in first hands, furnishing sack. We can report a sale of new crop Tennessee Barley, to arrive, at $1.10.

GREEN FRUITS—Market quiet and dull, but this is to be expected at this season of the year, as our country trade is always light during the latter part of July and from that until after harvest. Sugars and Coffees are weak with a drooping tendency, in sympathy with the decline in gold, though there is no quotable change to make in quotations here. New Orleans molasses quiet but firm. Syrups dull.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged with sales at $20@16, from country wagons.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3¼ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted at $1.25 @1.30 and No. 2 at 80.

PROVISIONS—Hams firm and higher, otherwise market is unchanged. Shoulders, 14 cts for plain; Ribbed sides, 16¼; Clear, Sides, 17½; Breakfast Bacon, 19½; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 22@23. Lard quoted firm at 17 in tcs, and 18 in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $31.

Hams per bbl.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6½c per lb; No. 3, 7¼; No. 1, 8¾. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl, of 200 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5.50.

POTATOES—Of good, sound supply but dull, as they will soon be driven out of market by the new crop.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in active demand, and crushers are taking all that offers at $ .25. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Business is extremely dull and the prices of heavy brown sheetings are broken down badly in sympathy with the reductions already noticed in one or two brands. We quote Atlantic A at 16c, Indian Head 14c, being a decline of 1c, Lyman E is down to 13c, and Appleton A is offered at 13c, Amoskeag A, Stark A, Wachusett, Pacific Extra, and Great Falls E 13½c. Clark's sheetings are held at 14c, and Augusta A at 13c. Cotton were to fall six cents per pound these goods could be made to pay profit at the above rates, and hence we may look for a reaction in prices with a strong probability of some rampant speculation at once.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Hogs dull at $8.00@8.50 for common to choice. Cattle steady and firm for good to choice; $3.25@8.25 for common Texan to choice shipping steers.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 27, 1870. }

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	3 cars
Chas. Haas, Chicago	1 car
Hazlehurst & Hazlehurst, Chicago	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
Rothschilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
Marks & Haas, Chicago	3 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Indianapolis	1 car
A. H. Wood, Indianapolis	1 car
Greenwald & Ks., Delaware	2 cars
Trautman & Lohman, Delaware	2 cars
N. Hollister, Newark	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	2 cars
W. Brinkerhoff, Wooster	2 cars
J. Barry, Damascusville	2 cars
Total	30
Total last week	27

Thirty car loads averaging 18 head to the car, would make 540—add to this 220 head driven in from Butler Washington, and other adjoining counties, and we have 760, which in the absence of eastern buyers was fully up to the demand, and at 10 o'clock, there appeared to be quite a number in the pens unsold. There was a larger number of Chicago cattle on sale than for several weeks past, eighteen car loads, but they were mostly stockers, and the largest number of the better grades were from Ohio and Indiana. It is well known to the trade that good cattle cannot be brought from there to this market, in the present condition of affairs; it costs no more to ship from Chicago to New York than it does from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and this being the case shippers generally regard New York the best market, as they can get there speedily, and as nearly all the good cattle are going that way. Consequently our drovers have had to seek other fields, and it is probable that from this time out we will have but a very small number from Chicago, and that our market will be supplied mainly by Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The quality of the cattle on sale this weeks, as a general thing, was not good, consisting mainly of green shippers just fresh from the pasture field, and while they were sold at comparatively low prices, many of our butchers would rather pay 6@7 per cwt and 25 cents per pound more for corn fed cattle, as these grassers kill badly, the meat looks bad after being dressed for a week's stall, and then there is a heavy loss in shrinkage. The former kind sold to-day at 6@7c, while the latter brought 8@9c, and many of the butchers considered the 8 and 9 cent cattle the cheapest of the two, for the reasons above stated, and there is not much doubt but what they are right. There was quote a number of stock cattle on sale to-day, and as there were a good many stock buyers in attendance, we presume the bulk would be sold at a fair average of 4 to 6c, as to quality and condition.

Compared with last week, prices for green slippery stock have still further declined, and even prime cattle were also a shad lower, but the decline in this latter grade of stock was very small—some dealers reported good cattle as having been sold at last week's prices. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra fat smooth steers, sold from 8@9c, though there were but very few sales above 8c.

Peter Hartman sold 36 head Green Co. stock, on commission, at 5.50@5.65.

E. Katz sold 35 head of mixed mostly stockers from Chicago, at 5@7¾.

Hirsh Bros. sold 21 head of Beaver Co. stock, at 5@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 80 head of mixed Ohio and Chicago, at 5@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 96 head Chicago and Ohio, sold at 6@8¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 75 head Ohio stock at 6¾@8¾.

S. Kaufman 6 head of Washington Co. stock, at 6.25@7.00.

Trautman & Lobman sold 45 mixed Ohio stock at 6¾@8¾.

L. & J. Shamberg 61 head of mixed stock, at 5¾@8¾.

Carr & McAllister, 20 head of medium Chicago stock, at 6¾@7¾.

Holmes, Liberty & Co. 76 head of mixed stock, at 5@7¾.

R. C. Cram sold 27 head of Washington Co. cattle for Weisenburger, at 4¾@7¾.

Jas. Hanlin sold 9 head of mixed Washington Co. stock, at 5@8 cts.

Emerick & Co. 19 head of Ohio stock, at 6@8¾.

Hazlewood & B. sold 18 head from Licking Co., Ohio, for Heading, at 6¾@8¾.

Geo. McKinnan sold 20 head of Butler Co. cattle, at 5@7¾.

John Walters sold one steer and one heifer, at 5 cts.

Peter Sheitemantle sold 26 head Butler Co. stock, at 5@7 cts.

Stanley Bro sold 10 head of mixed Penna. stock at an average of 5¾.

J. & S. Needy sold 34 head of good to extra steers from Ohio, at 8@9 cts.

Chas. Metz sold 18 head of good Washington Co. steers, at 6@7 cts.

Chas. Bowers sold 9 head of medium grade steers, for L. Rothchilds & Z. at 6¾@7 cts.

S. Kraus sold 13 head of Butler Co. stock, at 6¾@7¾.

Keefer & Lowenstein sold 36 head of commonish stock, at 6@7 cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 35 head of Washington Co. stock, at 6@7¾ cts., 38 from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Haas & Kraus sold 100 head, all from Chicago; 67 cattle, at 6@7¾.

M. Varner sold 50 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 6@8¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The supply was unusually larger to-day averaging over two thousand head, the largest number we had reported at these yeards for several months. As in the case of cattle, however, the better grade were in limited supply and readily sold at full prices, while scalawags, of which there were an over supply, dragged and it looked at ten o'clock as if they would be left on hand, this kind unsold. There was a good local demand, prices ruling about the same as yesterday, pretty liberally, and we opine that all offered, the exception of the meanest scalawags would be sold. Quotations 5@6c per head, 6c per pound, and lambs from 75c to $4.25 per head.

John Walters sold 25 sheep at $2@3.50; 100 lambs at $1.50@3.50.

James Nichols sold 64 head sheep averaging 90 lbs, to Millian & Neely at 5c.

Isaac C. McNeese sold 77 sheep $2@4.50; and lambs at $2@3.50.

Geo. Nelson sold 77 head Butler Co. lambs at $2@3.

P. Brannon sold 11 bucks for McKennan at $3.25, 47 sheep at $3@4.50, 11 lambs at $1.75.

Adam Eckert sold 21 sheep at $2@5.50 per head; 130 lambs at $1.50@3.

Stouffer & Sheitzman sold 200 head at $3@5 per head for sheep, and lambs at $2@4 per head.

Stouffer & Vandever sold 120 sheep at $1.50@ 2.50 per head.

S. A. Vandever sold 95 sheep at $3.25 per head; and lambs at $2@3.

John Beeler 80 head of mixed sheep at $4@ 5.25 per cwt.

Stakely & Bro sold 95 sheep at $3@4 per head; lambs at $2.50@3.50.

J. R. Pringle sold 125 head of mixed sheep and lambs, from Butler Co., at 7.50@3.50 per head.

J. Fairly 90 lambs, from Butler Co., at an average of $2.25.

McMillan & Neely had 19 bucks—sold 10 head for $2@3.50.

E. Jackson sold 100 head mixed Washington Co. sheep, at $1.25@3.50.

Garrett Bro & Co. sold 240 sheep and lambs at $1.50@3.5 per head.

J. L. Badger sold 102 sheep and lambs at an average of $2.45.

M. Beighly sold 131 head of mixed sheep and lambs at 7½@3.

HOGS.

Continue very dull at these yards, and, as might be expected, there is not much inquiry for fresh pork, mercury close to 100. Some few were retailed at 9@10c, and 10c is now considered an outside price.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, June 27, 1870. }

The oil market continues very quiet and dull though there is little or no change in prices. There is not much inquiry for either crude or refined, either for present or future delivery, though there is not much offering at the quotations.

CRUDE.

Quiet and unchanged. Spot or June, 11½@ 11¾. Seller all year nominal at 11¾@11½; buyer all year, 13; August to December, 14¼ @15.

REFINED.

Sale 3,000 bbls July reported at 26¾. September and October it is said was offered at 27¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Commercial Oil Works 160, on account J H Barker; Brookside 300, on account Hope Chess; Fairview Oil Works 320, on account Goldrick; J Wilkins 252, on account Phila and Boston; Pat Co; Vesta Oil Works 304, on account A V R R; Lockhart, F & Co 1,399, on account same; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle.

Total ..... 2,595 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 158 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

W. G. Holdship 50 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

McKee, Jones & Co., 99 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

J. A. McCee, 250, bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Riter, 258 bbl ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co. Phila.

H. Koehler & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Philada.

Montzheimer & Koehler, 450 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Philada.

Braun & Wagner 207 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick—Market quiet and dull, but this is to be expected at this season of the year, as our country trade is always light during the latter part of July and from that until after harvest. Sugars and Coffees are weak with a drooping tendency, in sympathy with the decline in gold, though there is no quotable change to make in quotations here. New Orleans molasses quiet but firm. Syrups dull.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged with sales at $20@16, from country wagons.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3¼ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted at $1.25 @1.30 and No. 2 at 80.

PROVISIONS—Hams firm and higher, otherwise market is unchanged. Shoulders, 14 cts for plain; Ribbed Sides, 16¼; Clear, Sides, 17½; Breakfast Bacon, 19½; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 22@23. Lard quoted firm at 17 in tcs, and 18 in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $31.

Hams per bbl.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6½c per lb; No. 3, 7¼; No. 1, 8¾. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl, of 200 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5.50.

POTATOES—Of good, sound supply but dull, as they will soon be driven out of market by the new crop.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in active demand, and crushers are taking all that offers at $ .25. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

Dry Goods.

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CHICAGO, June 27.—Hogs dull at $8.00@8.50 for common to choice. Cattle steady and firm for good to choice; $3.25@8.25 for common Texan to choice shipping steers.

@16c steam; 12@16c kettle rendered. Butter Ready 16@28c western. Cheese quiet 7@14½c. Freights dull and drooping; wheat per steam to Liverpool 4¾d.

Later—Flour closed quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and scarcely no sales; No 2 Chicago $1.22@1.24; No 2 Milwaukee $1.30@1.31; winter red and amber western $1.42@1.43. Rye dull and heavy. Oats lower and dull at 60@ 61½c for western; 63@66c for Ohio. Corn dull and declining; new mixed western 88@9c; No 2 nominal for prompt at 89@90c. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats closed quiet and firm. Bacon nominal. Lard dull and heavy at 15¾@ for prime steam. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Freights are almost nothing from Buffalo, viz., 4½ per car for cattle, bedding included, and 3c per head for sheep and hogs on Erie and Central roads. Cattle receipts for to-day 50,000; 102 cars at One Hundredth street, 52 at Weehawken and 99 at Communipaw. Quality good, with many extra Kentucky droves and some poor Texans. Trade lively and all were sold at a shade advance, or 10@15c for quite then Texans; 15@ 16c for fair to good, and 16@16½c for prime to extras; a stray of 48 head of Illinois at 13½c; prime sold at 16@17c; 100 Ohio 8 cwt. at 15½@ 15c; 263 6 cwt. Illinois at 13@14½c; 53 Illinois, 5 cwt., at 13½@14c; 60 Illinois at 13½ 16c, 35 head Texas, 5 cwt, at $48; 100 Illinois, 6¾ cwt, at 14@16c; there will be a market next Monday, the 4th. Total receipts of Sheep and Lambs 9,000 head; for to-day 6,200; market slower and prices weaker; fat sheep are worth 6¾c; a few extras 7c; common lots sell at 5c; poor at 4½c; western lambs sell at 9@9¾c; poor to fair 7@8c; sales one car, 82 lbs, Ohio sheep at 6¾c; a car 80 lbs at 6¾c; a deck 77 lbs at 5¾c; a car 61 lbs Kentucky lambs at 7½c; a deck 78 lbs at 9c; 108 lbs. at 12c. Total receipts Hogs 17,300; arrived to-day 56 cars; market slow and weak at 11¾c —also few pigs at 11¾c.

CHICAGO, June 27. Beef cattle dull and ¾c lower, with sales of 2200 head extra at 9@9¼c for fair to good and 7¾@8¾c for common; sheep dull and lower, sales 5,000 head at 5½@6¼c. Hogs unchanged, with sales of 2200 head at $11@13; latter for prime corn fed.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Exchanges unchanged. Flour dull and easy at $5.25@5.75 for spring wheat. Wheat unsettled and generally 1@2c lower, closing at $1.08¾ in store, and $1.09¾ @1.10 seller July for No. 2; this afternoon market was dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand, closing 1½@1¾c lower at 78¾@78¾c for No. 2; this afternoon market was dull at 78¾@79c for seller July. Oats quiet at 56¾@57c lower and closing at 50¾@53½ for No. 2. Rye quiet and 2c lower, closing at 82c for No. 2. Barley quiet and 1@2c lower, closing at $1 for No. 2 and $1 for iron bound. Provisions quiet unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours were as follows: 5,400 bbls flour, 12,000 bush wheat, 128,770 bush corn; 25,781 oats; 3,200 bush rye; 4,900 bush barley; 3,002 head hogs. Shipments: flour, 3,765 bbls; wheat, 62,585 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 8,500 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley 3,150 bush; hogs, 4,582 head. Freights quiet and firm at 1c for wheat to Buffalo.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; sales No 2 red at $1.20. Corn very dull and at 85c for sound; no demand and prices nominal. Oats dull and unchanged at 56@60c. Rye and Barley unchanged; sales of 500 bush new Kentucky barley at $1.05. Lard in dull and prices nominal, but no sales. Tobacco unchanged. Whiskey held at $1; sales at 98c and but little demand. Provisions quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; no sales of importance. Butter dull at 16@20c for fresh. Eggs 16c. Sugars dull and low; fair to prime 10½@11½c. Coffee dull and drooping. Linseed oil dull at $1.08@ 1.10. Lard oil $1.12@1.15 for cement make from prime lard. Whiskey 98@99c. Exchange firm at par buying, 50 premium selling.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton dull at 20c. Hemp dull at $1.40@1.75 for undressed. Flour quiet and unchanged; fall superfine $4.40@4.80; extra $4.20 @4.25; choice to extra $5.30@5.60. Grain firm, weak and drooping. No. 2 $1; fall declined, about 2c. No. 2 $1.08@1.12½, latter for choice. No. 1 do. $1.05@1.07½. Corn dull; for choice mixed at 83@86c; yellow 88@90c; white 92c@$1.02. Oats firmer at 53@55c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Whisky active with sales at $1.00@1.01. Groceries dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; pork $29.00@30 for safe over 29c for Dec. and 30@30½ for cash up the river at private sale. Bacon: shoulders 13½@13½; clear rib 16¾@16½; loose clear sides 17½; packed do 17½c. Lard nominal at 15@16c.

Cattle easy at 2½@4¼c. Hogs steady at 7¼@8c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Hemp and flax 30c. Cotton dull and easier; middling 19½c. Flour quiet at $5.50. Grain steady, except corn, unchanged and nominal. Corn lower at $1.08. Provisions very quiet and nominally unchanged. Whisky lower at 98c. Tobacco: sales of 122 hhds at rather firmer prices, ranging from $5.50 to $18 for frosted to good leaf.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Flour less active with small receipts; prices are well maintained. Wheat: small business, with red at $1.50 @1.53. Rye $1.10. Corn less active; western yellow $1.09, mixed western $1.09@1.08. Oats steady at 60c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork at $28.50. Lard 16@16¾c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky lower, with western bound $1.02.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Flour dull and less firm. Wheat dull; western $1.36@1.38. Corn dull; white at $1.12@1.15; yellow $1.05@1.07. Oats dull; white 60@62c; mixed 57@58c. Mess pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides 15c; clear ribs 15½c, shoulders 13c; hams 22c. Lard quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky firm at $1.00@1.04.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Cotton quiet and firm; receipts 225 bales; no receipts of all corn. Mail dull at $4.50. Corn: yellow 96c and white $1.05. Oats dull at 62@66c. Hay quiet at $20. Bran quiet at 90@95c. Provisions unchanged. Pork dull at $31. Bacon: shoulders 13½c; sides 16¾ @17c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.27@1.28 for No. 1 and No. 2 do held at $1.24@1.25. Corn dull; No. 1 mixed offered at 86@86½; No. 2 nominal at 85c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum quiet.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.30 for No. 2 and $1.25 for No. 3. Coarse grains nominal. Freights nominally at 8@15c to Buffalo and Oswego. Receipts: 5,000 bbls flour and 84,000 bush wheat.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 27.—Flour unchanged; sales 3,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.23; red winter $1.29. Corn quiet at 97c for No. 2.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Cotton quiet and steady with middling at 19@19¼c; sales 15,000 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 25.—5 cars Lake Superior ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 5 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Reese, G & Bull; 3 do do, J Painter & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, W & Co; 4 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Coleman, K & Co; 2 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 10 bbls fish; J Conner; 5 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 case wares, J Robinson; 1 car ice, Scott & Co; 2 cars car trimmings, Mooted the option of the holder to take stock; W B Lupton; 19 hf bbls fish, 31 do trout, Voigt, M & Co; 10 cases tobacco, J H Lippincott; 10 bx tobacco, W S Haworth; 1 pkg stopper, Park & Co; 8 bxs oranges, L R Morton; 20 kitts fish, E Heazleton; 1 bbl wine, H Runk; 5 bxs 1 jars, Atlantic Glass Co; 9 drums tobacco, C C Barr; 1 case 1 plates, J G Hussey; 4 doz brooms, Dilworth, H & Co; 1 car wheat, Scott & G; 20 bxs cheese, J Wilson & Son; 12 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 sk hops, C Dalzell; 4 doz brooms, H Painter & Co; 1 bbl bacon, McCullough, S & Co; 75 bdls chairs, Bedford Chair Co; 2 cars lumber, J Nesbit; 250 oil bbls, B D Morc; 200 doz brooms, N S Filson; 40 bdls felloes, M McWhinney; 3 mt kegs, Spencer & McKay.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 26.—9 cars Lake Superior ore, Mc & Co; 7 do do, Hallman & Hammett; 1 do do, Loomis & C; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 2 do do, Union Mills; 2 do stone, Balman & G; 42 bales wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 2 bxs leaf tobacco, A Schaub; 1 bbl c oil, Peacock & H; 12 hay rakes, J Beckham; 46 sks rags, R Christy; 66 bdls p hdls, Hall & Spear; 25 tes hams, W B Hays & Son; 700 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 2 bbls tallow, 1 cask bacon, Reese Owens; 140 bdls spokes, 25 do s trees, Harner, G & Co; 129 bxs cheese, 60 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 10 do do, W H Cooper; 5 sks potatoes, Meanor & Harper; 5 bbls eggs, 5 bbls butter, H Rea & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 10 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 1 car oats, J M Early; 1,000 c pots, J Rae & Murdoch; 45 sks kegs, 5 bbls alcohol, R L Fahnestock; 174 sks oats, Brickner & Co; 19 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 14 sks b wheat, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 20 bxs cheese, W Miller & Co; 14 bbls tallow, Dilworth, H & Co; 6 bx f jars, Atlantic Co; 10 do do do, Bennett & F; 178 sks oats, Graham & M; 59 bgs rye, W J Meek; 156 bxs w glass, C Hunsen & Son; 54 green hides, Gilmore & Co; 9 bdls felloes, Thos Hare Bro; 16 bxs paper, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car scrap iron, Malony & L; 15 bbls 1 oil, J Keeling.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 27.—1 car staves, J Painter & Son; 4 bbls, 4 bxs coffee, J S Dilworth; 10 sks low scraps, 2 bbls glue, W Flacus & Son; 10 bbls s e corn, 56 do wheat, 18 do shorts, S Hood; 23 sks wheat, 16 do oats, 10 do corn, Meanor & Harper; 200 sks flour, 10 bbls do, 20 sks shipstuff, 6 do corn meal, Schomaker & L; 5 tes beef, 84 do hams, 1 do sausage, E H Myers & Co; 25 bxs, 52 cads tobacco, W L Jones; 10 tes hams, R Owens; 30 bxs wax, J H Lippincott; 10 tes hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 23 sks barley, I Dickey & Co; 10 bbls oat meal, Arbuckles & Co; 16 cads tobacco, C C Baner; 18 bbls whisky, Milligan & H; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde; 40 tes hams, 10 bbls 1 oil, J H Parker; 10 bbls flour D Wallace; 4 sks 1 pegs, Graffen & Co; 29 sks oats, McHenry & H; 5 bales tow, G H Dauler; 6 bxs tobacco, H T Weddles; 5 bbls scrap iron Reiff & Co; 16 bdls felloes, Logan & Gregg; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 155 bbls do, 110 bgs do, Clark & Bro.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, June 27.—135 sks corn, 66 bgs wheat, W Welsh & Co; 60 do do, Scott & G; 450 bbls paper, Smith & Francis; 30 bbls white lead, Dillinger & S; 16 do do, J McKay; 100 kgs nails, G W Paul; 55 bbls cement, C R Leech; 1 car lumber, Gutman & Co; 56 bush corn, 210 bush oats, 7 sks do, Welsh & Co; 306 bxs w glass, Fry & Co; 13 bbls whisky, M McCullough, Jr & Co; 24 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 pkg tallow, D Wilson; 150 bbls cement, Owens & Mooney; 59 sks oats, McHane & Anjer; 189 sks corn, 24 do oats, Scott & Gisal.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, June 27. 66 cars coal, Kier, F & K; 9 do do, Coleman, B & Co; 46 do do, Leo Oppenheimer; 21 sks oats, A Whitten; 10 bbls ref oil, Lockhart, F & Co, 2 sks scraps, 2 rolls leather, W Flacens & Son, 3 cars 1 stone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 cars metal, Brown & Co; 2 do do, McKnight & Co, 220 rail railroad iron, J B Dorrington; 2 bbls rallen, Whitemore, W D & Co; 2 pkg tallow, D Wilson; 150 bbls cement, Owens & Mooney; 59 sks oats, McHane & Anjer; 189 sks corn, 24 do oats, Scott & Gisal.

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CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 25.—5 cars Lake Superior ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 5 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Reese, G & Bull; 3 do do, J Painter & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, W & Co; 4 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Coleman, K & Co; 2 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 10 bbls fish; J Conner; 5 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 case wares, J Robinson;

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Deputy Mayor Nichols issued twelve warrants yesterday—a big day's business.

Yesterday the examinations of applicants for admission to the High School commenced.

Work, glove, handkerchief and toilet boxes, very beautiful, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth Avenue.

Yesterday was warm, very warm, decidedly warm, and everybody told you so, as if you were perfectly unaware of the fact.

Yesterday Justice Hill, of Mansfield, committed to jail for trial Henry Plummer, for striking Caleb Johnston in the eye with his fist.

Just Received.—A fine lot of Panier statuettes and a fine collection of vases of choice designs at D. W. Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Wm. Laughrey yesterday gave bail before Alderman McMasters for a hearing for first choking and then striking Kate McManus, of Church alley.

Officer Herr, of Deputy Mayor Nichols force, Sunday afternoon arrested John Snyder for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Butler street. He paid a fine and was discharged after becoming sober.

A little son of Mr. T. T. Myler, of Rebecca street, Allegheny, fell from a shade tree in front of the house yesterday morning and had his arm fractured. The breaking of a limb was the cause of the accident.

Kate Donovan made information before Alderman Butler yesterday charging her husband, Timmony Donovan, with desertion, upon which a warrant was issued. The parties hail from the Fifth ward.

Registration Completed.—Mr. R. R. Ray, Assessor of the Third ward, Allegheny, has completed the registration of voters in that ward. He found one hundred and seventy negroes who will have a vote at the next election.

Cornelius O'Brien will have a hearing, on Thursday evening, before Deputy Mayor Nichols, on a charge of larceny by bailee—the allegation being that he had attempted to cheat M. P. McLaughlin out of a board bill amounting to $26 45.

Hiram Boker was charged before Alderman McMasters yesterday with false pretence for obtaining $62 from William Holland, by representing himself the owner of land in Freedom, Beaver county, when such proved not to be the case. Warrant issued.

Alderman Moreland yesterday had a case before him, wherein Christiana Freal charged a neighbor, John Hiller, with whipping her son—a delicate youth six years old. The magistrate succeeded in having the parties compromise matters and leave peace.

Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, was thrown out of a buggy, by a breaking of a wheel, yesterday afternoon, on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. His ankle was badly sprained. Mrs. Miller and McCook attended him, when he was removed to his home in Allegheny.

The attention of readers in West Newton is called to the fact that E. Patterson has opened a first class News Depot, where the GAZETTE and all other periodicals can be had. In addition he has a Soda Fountain where all the finest fruit syrups can be had on draught. Give him a call.

German in the Schools.—Last night another meeting was held at Turner Hall in relation to the introduction of the German language in our public schools. Mr. Neckerman presided, and there was a full attendance. After some discussion resolutions similar in import to what has already been published, were passed, when the meeting adjourned.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.—The Forest *Press* says: Chas. Heverly, aged about 50, who resides on Sandy, near the old Slab Furnace, was bitten on the wrist by a copperhead snake, while drinking out of a spring, on the 20th inst., five miles below Franklin, where he was employed at a well, and died about six hours thereafter. Four snakes were discovered and killed.

Maria Caldwell made a charge of assault and battery yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, against Joseph Goodwin, a bar-keeper in a tavern under the Academy of Music. She alleges that her brother was in the tavern, and she being afraid he would get intoxicated, went down to get him out, when Goodwin violently jerked her out. Warrant issued.

Big Thing.—The Oil City *Times* announces that the contract for the work for the evening of July 4th, in Oil City, has been awarded to a Baltimore company. One car load will arrive next Saturday and the remainder in parts of the manufactory will take charge of the display. It will be the largest display of the kind ever witnessed in Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh not excepted.

The Festival last night at the South Common M. E. Church of Allegheny City was a decided success. The tables were all well patronized, and everybody was delighted with the admirable arrangements for the accommodation of the people. The Festival will be continued to-night and to-morrow night. One of the chief attractions is the fountain. We advise our readers to attend.

A. J. Baird alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hardis received a brass clock from him for $16, by reeling it to pay for the same in weekly installments. The prosecutor alleges that they paid the first week's installment—but then sold the clock and refused to pay further to pay him the balance—$8. A charge of larceny by bailee was sworn to, and a warrant issued by Alderman McMasters yesterday.

A brute in human shape yesterday excited the indignation of pedestrians at the corner of Ross street and Third avenue by his cruel and heartless beating of a stalled horse attached to a cart overloaded with coal. With a heavy stick he belabored the poor animal about the knees of the forelegs and over the head. Such men are mockeries to humanity, and it is a pity that they cannot be adequately punished for their heartless cruelty.

Fourth of July Excursion.—He is a fortunate person who secures an invitation for the fourth of July excursion of the Minnehaha Club on board the first class steamer Camelia down the Ohio to Steubenville and return. Brass and string bands will accompany the excursionists and sumptuous meals will be served on the boat. The Committee will leave nothing undone to secure the pleasure of the excursionists.

The Chapel Concert.—This evening the Quintette Club will give their first concert in the Chapel of the Female College, Hancock street, to which we direct public attention. The club consists of Miss R. Wagner, soprano; Mrs. Geo. W. Lazear, alto; Dr. J. Guy McCandless, tenor; Harry Horner, bass; and Prof. M. Alexander, baritone. Only a limited number of tickets to fill the chapel will be sold. Those wishing to enjoy a feast in music should attend.

The Philadelphia *Insurance Reporter* says Policies of the defunct "Protection Insurance Company" are still in existence in the West. We were shown one of this character lately, under which a loss had occurred of some two thousand dollars. We are informed that in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and in Western Pennsylvania, many of the old policies contracts of this valuable are still in force, the assured not being aware that the company has failed.

We observe notices in some of the Philadelphia papers that a former townsman and State Senator from this county, Dr. E. D. Gazzam, is booked for a lecture to be delivered this week at Atlantic City, on "The Gates of Commerce," in which he is to show that the improvement and commercial growth of Philadelphia have been hindered by men and corrupt officials, and how it may again become the chief city of America. The Doctor has ideas, language and untiring energy, but it is difficult to say what such a man cannot show? The Doctor is also the reform candidate for the Legislature in the Fifteenth District of Philadelphia county.

Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Neck Ties, Playing Cards, Collars, Envelopes, Writing Paper, Brown Windsor Soap—3 cakes 5 cts. Fans, Combs, Buttons, Tooth Brushes and hundreds of other articles for the small sum of ten cents at D. W. Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Another Fire—Dwelling Houses Destroyed.

Last Saturday night two dwelling houses on he Butchers Run Plank Road were destroyed by fire. They belonged to Mr. John Hoedle, a butcher, and were occupied as tenements. The families succeeded in saving a portion of their goods. The fire was from a defective flue, and as the buildings were frame they were quickly consumed. The loss amounted to about $7,000 which was fully covered by insurance.

The Camp Meeting.

We learn that it has been decided to have the Tarentum Camp Meeting commence on Friday, August 19th. The Committee to meet lot holders and those wanting tenting ground will assemble on the camp ground, on Monday, July 25th. The spiritual affairs of the camp meeting will be in the hands of the Rev. S. M. Hickman, A. Leonard and W. J. Stevens, together with the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees. By calling upon Jos. H. Cobbs, Twelfth ward, any one wishing to do so can obtain a lot for a tent previous to the meeting of the Committee.

Patched Stone Work.

Yesterday quite a little scene occurred at the new city building among the workmen. A very fine stone for the cornice got badly chipped in some way, and a practical stonecutter passing by observed the mechanics cementing the big pieces that were knocked off, to their places with sand and eggs paste. He remonstrated, as was his right as a taxpayer, against the imposition, and admonished the builders he demonstrated that the stone wouldn't stick, by bursting the piece off with his open hand. We do not know whose business it is to inspect stone, but certainly patched work on the front of an edifice costing so much money should not be used.

Cool Beverages that do not Heat the Blood.

Nothing is more delightful than a cool and refreshing glass of cold sparkling soda water, such for instance as comes gushingly forth from the pure marble fountains in Messrs. Jas. E. Burns & Co.'s popular and first class drug store, corner Sixth and Penn streets. This house makes a leading specialty in mineral waters, and aside from the delicious and cooling soda waters, with the genuine malta and the new American syrup Montana, the finest ever introduced here, Kissingen, Congress, Vichy and Blue Lick waters are always on draught or in packages of bulk bottles. Readers wanting just the thing in the way of mineral waters, pure, fresh and sparkling, on draught or in packages for home use, should by all means favor Messrs. Burns & Co. with a visit.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions and Communications—Unfinished Business.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Council of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday (Monday), June 27th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Edwards, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Jones, Isaac, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., White, and President McAuley.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Gross it was resolved to take up unfinished business.

A number of petitions, etc., from Common Council were taken up and the action of that body concurred in.

A number of petitions read and accepted in C. C. were taken up and the action of that body concurred in.

A number of petitions presented in C. C. at a previous meeting, and referred to Gas Committee, were read and action of C. C. concurred in.

Several petitions for water pipe presented in C. C. at a previous meeting were read and the action of C. C. concurred in.

An ordinance authorizing a sewer in Third street, from Pennsylvania avenue to the Allegheny river, presented in C. C. at a previous meeting, was taken up.

Mr. Phillips moved its adoption.

Mr. Reese objected.

Mr. Thompson moved to lay the ordinance on the table. Lost.

Mr. Liddell moved to lay the matter over for one month. Lost.

The question recurred on the suspension of the rules for the final passage of the ordinance, and Mr. Coffin called for the yeas and nays with the following result: ayes 21, nays 11. It requiring two-thirds of the members present to suspend the rules the motion was lost.

The Chairman decided that the ordinance having been on the table at a previous meeting that it was not necessary to suspend the rules and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the work on the above sewer be done if practicable under direction of the city Attorney so as to postpone the assessment until after the first of April next. No action.

The chairman after referring to the rules, reversed his ruling and said that under the rule the ordinance would lay over until next meeting.

The ordinance for the extension of Fifth avenue presented in Common Council at a previous meeting was read and action of Common Council concurred in.

A number of other papers acted upon in C. C. at a previous meeting were read and action of C. C. concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. E. P. Jones presented a petition from sundry citizens, asking that a license be imposed on foreign agents and "sample sellers." Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. McMahon presented an ordinance appointing viewers on Main street. Read three times and passed finally.

Mr. Coffin, a petition for an iron clad. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Morrow, a petition for the grading of Sturges street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also a petition from Messrs. Stien Bros. for privilege to erect an iron clad. Referred to Committee on Wooden buildings.

Mr. Scully, remonstrance against paving Bond street. Referred to the Street committee.

Also a resolution requesting the passage of a resolution to prevent the erection of awnings on Fifth avenue. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Mr. House, a remonstrance against the paving of Try street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Lloyd presented from F. Sitaper, civil engineer, resigning his position on the Water Commission, accompanying which was a resolution receiving the communication and requesting Mr. Sitaper to reconsider the matter. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. McEwen, an ordinance providing for the paving of Miller street. Read and laid over under the rules.

Also, petition for water on Arnett street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Slagle, City Attorney, a report of assessments against the city for opening certain streets, accompanying which was a resolution authorizing the payment of the same. Adopted.

Mr. Schmidt a petition of John Van Rynd for privilege to erect a Jackson frame building. Referred to Committee on Wooden buildings.

Mr. Schmidt, a resolution authorizing the payment of sundry bills. Adopted.

Mr. Schmidt petition for the repairing of Mill street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Lloyd, report of the Water Committee for the month of May. Accepted.

Also a communication from Mellvaine & Co., asking why an appropriation cannot be made for the payment of the Liberty township meadow debt, and for the payment of Lawrenceville paying ten. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Shipton, a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to give a written opinion whether or not the city is liable to refund tolls paid for the use of any turnpike road the city limits which the city has failed to purchase and make free as is provided by the 26th section of the act of April 6, 1867, known as the consolidation act. Adopted.

Mr. Gallaher, a resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an act to be presented to the Legislature making it illegal for non-residents to collect from tenants the assessments for street improvements. Ref.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

An ordinance vacating a portion of North street, passed in C. C. at a previous meeting, was referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Ordinance for the grading of Thirty-second street, passed in C. C. at a previous meeting, was laid over under the rules.

Ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, passed at a previous meeting, was taken up, and the action of C. C. concurred in.

Ordinance for grading Thirty-second street, passed in C. C. at a previous meeting, was laid over under the rules.

Ordinance for the appointment of a Scale Inspector, passed in C. C. at a previous meeting, was taken up, and after considerable discussion was laid over.

Ordinance authorizing the Central Passenger Railway to remove their track to one side of the avenue, on Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, adopted in C. C. at a previous meeting, was taken up and action of C. C. concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the practicability of the construction of a sewer from Cliff to Liberty street, passed in C. C. was taken up and action of C. C. concurred in, and Messrs. Herron and Hartman appointed in S. C.

Council adjourned.

Common Council.

The Common Council Chamber presented a desolate appearance until nearly half-past two o'clock. The active Mercury of that body by strenuous exertions succeeded in gathering from the by-ways of the city building and other haunts, twenty-eight members of the Branch, when the roll was called. Six were yet needed for a quorum. The President sat placidly fanning himself and occasionally glancing at the door, in anxious expectation, City Fathers in front and around, melted slowly, yet appeared determined upon business; perspiring humanity, limp and nerveless looked up to the official, from the reportorial desk, with an appeal for sympathy absolutely irresistible. Thus, after a delay of ten minutes longer, the Chairman yielded to the mute appeal and decided that no business could be transacted without a quorum. Captain Cooper sadly reported no more could be secured. A rigid adherent to rules wished to "wait a little longer." But the pressure was too great. Mr. Duff earned the gratitude of suffering humanity by moving to adjourn. Feeble remonstrances were heard but the motion was decided in the affirmative, and the C. F.'s of the C. C. slowly retired.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, June 28.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Smith Elkins, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Ann McClune, indicted for assault and battery, Mrs. Agnes Patterson, prosecutrix. The parties reside at Port Perry near McClurkey's coal works. On the 26th of May last a difficulty occurred between the parties. Mrs. McClune had a calf which it appears trespassed on Mrs. Patterson's ground when she was hanging up her clothes; Mrs. Patterson struck the calf and Mrs. McClune struck Mrs. Patterson with a club.

Commonwealth vs. Agnes Patterson, indicted for assault and battery, Mrs. McClune, prosecutrix. This case arose out of the calf difficulty reported in the above case, during which, it is alleged, the defendant struck a daughter of the prosecutrix while she was beating the calf.

In the first case the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, each party to pay one-half the costs. In the second case a verdict of not guilty was rendered and the prosecutor, John McClune, was ordered to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Fritz, indicted for assault and battery upon Patrick Welsh. The prosecutor in this case was tried for the murder of Jacob Ambose, and convicted of voluntary manslaughter. The assault was alleged to have been committed at Bedford Hall, on the same night on which Ambose was stabbed. Fritz, the defendant, was also in the same affray. It was alleged that he struck Welsh on the head with a handy billy. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST—TUESDAY.

123 Com. vs John Nicholson, et al.
202 " James Grant, et al.
208 " C. R. Davidson.
205 " Ann Mc. Laughlin.
205 " Henry Hackman.
206 " John N. Williams.
" L. Ritchey.

Personals.

MR. SORELLE PEARSON, the genial, gentlemanly and accommodating Receiver in the Fifth avenue office of the P. and A. Telegraph Company, has been ordered to Chicago, where he will fill the responsible position of cashier. We are glad that Mr. Pearson has been promoted and yet sorry that Pittsburgh should lose such a popular and courteous officer. Our best wishes attend him, and may he be as successful in cultivating friends in Chicago as he has been here.

MARTIN CONNELLY and wife left for an extended European trip yesterday.

MR. C. YEAGER and family will leave for Cape May next week.

REV. WM. H. KINCAID and family will spend the summer at Cresson.

REV. S. RAMSEY, of this city, occupied the pulpit of the Oil City Presbyterian church on Sunday.

ABOUT $4,000 is already subscribed toward erection of new Episcopal church at Oil City, mainly through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. H. I. Beers, who headed the list with a generous contribution, and solicited donations in the town and neighborhood.

H. H. KELLY, Esq., is regarded as one of our very best school Principals and he has been in the service of training young ideas how to shoot about as long as any hereabouts.

Solid gold pens, pins, studs and sleeve buttons and a variety of other articles now opening at the Department Store, where everybody goes for bargains.

JEALOUSY.

A Double Partnership Broken Up—Was She Unfaithful?

East Liberty, although generally enjoying a reputation for peace, order and quiet, had on Sunday a very interesting bit of romance with which to arrest evening family devotions and tickle the fancy of gossips. It appears that two gentlemen have for some time past been profitably engaged in a very respectable business in the borough, whose card might have read Smith & Brown, but it didn't. The associations in business and the relations in private life were of the most agreeable character, and everything went on swimmingly. The senior member of the firm has a wife—no very strange circumstance, and she is particularly fascinating. Somehow or other the husband took it into his head that the partner of his store and the partner of his affections were a little too sweet with each other to satisfy his ideas of the proprieties of married life and the conduct of a true woman. The suspicion grew stronger and stronger each day, and the husband detesmined to keep a close watch on the movements of his partners. On Saturday afternoon he announced his intention to take a long walk into the woods from his boarding house, but he only walked out of one door into another, and hiding himself behind a door prepared to take observations. His patience was soon awarded and the green eyed monster assumed huge proportions, for his mercantile partner entered his room, was gladly received by his wife and the door was closed, but the keen couple from his view. He knocked, the door was locked. But he soon got in. First he seized the water pitcher and with it knocked down his partner. Then he seized a heavy wash bowl and broke it, in repeated blows, over his prostrate foeman's head. Then, before the unlucky man could arise, the infuriated husband rushed to a bureau-drawer and taking from it a loaded revolver, cocked it and leveled it at his already badly used up victim. Before he had time to fire, however, the occupants of the house, who heard the row, dashed the door open and rushed into the room, just in time to save the partner's life. The husband was immediately overpowered and disarmed, and the partner dragged out of immediate danger. The husband remonstrated that they might as well permit the killing to be done then and there, as it was merely a question of time, and he would accomplish the fatal purpose some time in the near future. He was not permitted, however, to carry out his wicked and sanguinary designs. Partner left without waiting to have the books balanced or to afford any explanation of his suspicious conduct, cleared for parts unknown, and the injured husband cannot be induced to again take his wife to his arms. The wife eloquently pleads her innocence, alleging that she was delivering a temperance lecture to the partner when she was interrupted by her half-crazed husband. Many think her guilty of prudence, while many more denounce her husband as a foolish fellow blinded by jealousy.

MOUNT WASHINGTON THIEVES.

Daylight Raid on a House in the Borough—Damage Done by the Thieves—Much Pains but Little Gains.

The borough of Mount Washington was the scene of a robbery last Saturday, which evidences that the thriving little corporation also has its incendiaries, in this respect, like other places. The thieves selected the residence of Dr. A. G. Walter. The house was not occupied by the family at the time, but a couple of young gentlemen friends occupied a room in it. Everything was locked and apparently secure when they left in the morning. At night when returning they found the doors open, and the evidences of a raid of the most complete kind. The thieves seemed to have entered first through the cellar, and subsequently, by placing a ladder against the house, and entering through the second story window.

The house was ransacked thoroughly, locks bursted, drawers broken open, bureaus overhauled, and Miller street generally gone over with. The operators, however, failed to find anything worthy their pains. They seem to have been angry at their disappointment, vented themselves by smashing windows, chairs and everything which could be readily demolished, behaving like mad men. They were also minus fragments in this manner. The damage was about $100.

The strange part of the affair, is that it happened in the six o'clock in the evening. A gentleman passing the house saw a number of men in the grounds surrounding the place, who, upon being questioned, replied that they were there on business, and advised him to warn them off. They disappeared without this formality. Proceeding further he entered the house and found the work of destruction. Also some of whom jumped from the second story window and escaped unhurt. One of them is known and will be prosecuted.

The borough has *one* policeman, upon whom devolves the duty of maintaining its peace and protection, and the said policeman has greatly increased in the place, on Sunday especially, the Inclined Plane rendering access to the hilltop an easy matter.

AT LAST.

Those Allegheny Burglars—Another Attempt Yesterday—The Operators Caught—And Now in Jail.

The Allegheny lock-up yesterday morning as rendered interesting by the presence of two individuals who had been detected in an unsuccessful burglarizing operation. It happened thus: About one o'clock Officer Thomas was proceeding along his beat on Lacock street, when he passed an alley at the rear of Excelsior Hall. A sound as of some one walking in the secluded thoroughfare attracted his attention, and he proceeded through it toward Robinson. Upon reaching the yard in the rear of Elliott & Lyon's lumber yard he observed two men endeavoring to effect an entrance in that establishment through a rear window. Both were on the inside approach and crouched down. He perceived his retreat at one of them, who was in sight, and the individual surrendered. A boot protruding from an empty box, which he saw by the light from a match, revealed the hiding place of the other, and he who was as easily secured. The officer then started to the lock-up with his prisoners—the difficulty of getting up the hill prevented the steamers from getting to the fire. The Friendship steamer, however, drawn by four horses and a company of men, was hauled up and prevented the destruction of the entire works. Only two sheds were burned, the loss amounting to about $300.

While the Friendship engine was being hauled up, the engineer, Joseph Waddles, had his hand smashed in attempting to "scotch" the wheel to prevent it from running back. He bravely stood his ground, however, until the fire was over. His fingers, it is thought, will have to be amputated.

Youthful Rogues—Till Broken Open.

Three youthful rogues were before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday. They were respectively John Liefarth, Jacob Liefarth and Wm. Bell—none of them being over eleven years of age. It was charged that they had broken open the shoe store of Lawrence Rufus, on Butler street, near Forty-second street, and robbed the till of forty two dollars. A part of the money, thirteen dollars, was found in their possession. They will have a hearing this evening.

Becker's Farina forms a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

THAT LAST RAID.

The Fenians at Canandaigua—Before the Grand Jury—Who They Were and How They Were Disposed of—The Senate Party at a Discount—More Money Needed.

Last evening Dr. Donnelly, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, arrived in the city after a pleasant sojourn of a week in the pretty little

VILLAGE OF CANANDAIGUA,

New York. He went there, as perhaps some of our readers will remember, in response to an urgent invitation from the United States authorities, who wished to interview him in relation to the last Fenian raid near Malone. Last Monday morning found him promptly on hand. Others were there beside him: some of them wore the green, and others colors which represented an entirely different sentiment, while neutral tints were donned by the United States people.

The town was filled with visitors and the hotel keepers were jolly.

Among the most interesting and important visitors to whom particular attention was paid was

A LITTLE BAND

Composed of General Starr, of Cincinnati, Colonel Thompson, of Albany, Captain Mallix, of Malone, Colonel McNeill, of Philadelphia, Captain Lindsay, of New York, Captain Glass, of New York, Major Cullen, of Ohio, Colonel Kemally, of Albany, Captain Grady, of Albany, Colonel Fitzpatrick, of New York, and Dr. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh. These gentlemen were charged with violating the neutrality laws of the United States while exhibiting their zeal in the Fenian cause.

Dr. Donnelly, from whom we obtained particulars, says: The Grand Jury took the matter up on Monday, and continued their investigations during all the week.

Judge Woodruff, he says, delivered a strong charge against the Fenians at the beginning of the case, and before the witnesses had been examined.

About seventy witnesses were examined, some of whom came from Canada and others from Malone. There was intense excitement throughout but no disturbance occurred, although the town was filled with warlike elements. Friday at noon the business was finished, when true bills were found against Starr, Thompson and Manix—all the others being acquitted. Dr. Donnelly was charged with making an incendiary speech, but letters from Generals Mead and Hunt relieved him of this, and he thinks secured his acquittal. The parties against whom true bills were found gave bail for trial this week at Canandaigua. An attempt was made to remove the matter to Albany, but it failed.

OFFICERS IN COUNCIL.

The officers held a meeting at night to consider further in regard to future operations. Dr. Donnelly presided, and the meeting was held with closed doors. Strong speeches were made against the long delay in the proceedings being particularly severe on Meehan, of New York, and Dobbins, of Philadelphia, for their conduct in relation to the movement. Among others the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all arms now in possession of the Fenian Brotherhood be retained by the persons now holding them, subject to order from the officers now in Canandaigua, or until a convention of the Fenian Brotherhood is held; and this body recommends that such a convention be held.

Resolved, That no moneys be sent by circular to any headquarters except that of the Fenian Brotherhood until a convention as referred to in the foregoing resolution, be held.

Resolved, That a sum be raised by the officers present and sent to the Rev. Father J. J. Sherry, of Malone, to aid in defraying the expenses of the prisoners yet to be tried.

THE THIRD PARTY.

An Executive Committee Appointed.

Those friendly to the organization of a new third political party met yesterday afternoon at an office No. 120 Smithfield street. There were about thirty persons in attendance. On motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., Mr. John Wilson, of the Second ward, was called to preside. An Executive Committee of twenty-one was appointed as follows: John Wilson, Chairman; Soringer Harbaugh, Jesse Kelly, Pioneer; Fifth ward, Wm. Scaife, Fourth ward, Allegheny; B. F. Vandervort, W. G. Johnson; George Finley, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; Jonathan Gallagher, Second ward, Allegheny; John Harrison, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; David Kirk, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh; John B. Campbell; John J. Williams, Sixth ward; R. Pierce, Fifth ward, Allegheny; John A. Caruthers, Patton township; Wm. Woods, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Geo. Neeld, Lower St. Clair; Thos. D. Stephenson; Samuel H. Miller, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Col. Hugh Lee; Aaron Floyd, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Samuel H. Bayard; H. R. Tomer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Peter Wolf, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny; Charles Arbuthnot, Second ward, Allegheny; J. F. Keeler, Second ward, Allegheny; Col. Wm. Miller, Third ward, Allegheny; O. L. Miller, Third ward, Allegheny; Jas. Park, Jr., Fourth ward, Allegheny; Jas. P. Bennett, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; John W. Chalfant; Robert Dickson, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Finney, Wilkins township; Alex. M. Byers, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Col. Wm. Warnegie, Capt. John McMillan, Y Kennedy, Monongahela borough; James Rynd, McCandless township.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. David Kirk and adopted, among them was the following:

Resolved, That in order to prevent any attempt to "pack" the Convention by the opponents of this movement, all voters at the primary elections to be held on the 30th inst. for the Convention before depositing their ballots for delegates, and that a copy of the call be placed at the polls in each election district for this purpose.

The meeting then adjourned.

INCENDIARISM.

Fire Last Night—Flings Stable Burned—Loss of Four Horses—The Work of an Incendiary.

Last night about half past eleven o'clock a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. John Flinn, contractor, on Maria street at the head of Magee, Sixteenth ward. The structure was of frame, and being filled with hay burned rapidly.

By the time the engines were there it was enveloped in flames. In it were four valuable horses which were gotten out after great difficulty. Of these two belonged to Mr. Flinn. They proceeded quietly and at the end of their journey gave their names as William Clayton and Henry Huffman. Both were very quiet on the subject of information, save that they hailed from Cincinnati.

A subsequent trip to the scene of the capture was made and the tools—a brace and bit, chisel and screwdriver found. The window had been raised several inches when they were detected. The tools were identified as part of a lot from Moore & Chambers, Beaver street near Ohio.

The men had a hearing before Mayor Callow yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, and in default of bail in the sum of $1,500 were committed for trial.

Officer Thomas deserves great credit for the coolness and prompt manner in which he discharged his duty.

Club Francais.

It is very little known that in our blessed smoky city of Pittsburgh, renowned as a matter-of-fact place, seemingly indifferent to any other progress but those in mechanics and manufacture, and apparently convinced that education consists merely in reading, writing and ciphering, that there exists a club composed of the elite of society, both ladies and gentlemen, entirely devoted to the culture of the French language.

Organized last fall through the exertions of several accomplished ladies, it run successfully for the last ten months. The meetings took place every Friday from three to five o'clock. The members spent these hours in the most pleasant way with reading, compositions, essays and the French classics, as also conversation, all exclusively in French. All the members seem to have enjoyed it exceedingly, all congratulate themselves of having found this most agreeable way of perfecting themselves in the language, without much labor, and securing this satisfactory result of long and laborious studies, soon would have gone into oblivion, without such an institution.

The warm weather had its effect upon these congenial reunions and the meetings for this season, have come to a close last Thursday by the most charming *fete champetre*, convened at the "Meadows," whose kind hostess had invited the members of the French club in a most amiable way, and offered them a most sumptuous hospitality. After a day so delightfully spent as not soon to be forgotten, the members separated, returning thanks to the amiable hostess of the lovely retreat and unanimously resolved to do their best to promote the society and to meet in the next autumn September 30th, with a full force of new recruits.

Long live the *Club Francais*. D.

The Commencement Exercises

Of the Western University will take place this evening in the Third Presbyterian church on Sixth avenue. Judging by the more than usual interest evinced in the proceedings of this noble institution last week, we anticipate that a great crowd will be in attendance, but the church is very large and very comfortable and it would be difficult to find any auditorium in the city so little likely to be uncomfortable at this time of year. But the proceedings of this evening are to be of a character which has always proved able to draw out our best citizens in the face of the most inclement weather. The annual procession from the University building to the church will take place immediately prior to the opening prayer, and will be under the marshalship of Captain Ramsey, of the U. S. Ordinance Department. The exercises will consist of essays and orations by the students and two orations by graduates for the Degree of Master of Arts.

Fire in Allegheny—Hand Mashed.

Yesterday about noon one of the sheds covering a brick kiln in Huckenstein's brick yard, on Nunnery Hill, Third ward, Allegheny, caught fire from falling sparks. The flames communicated to an adjoining shed and caused considerable excitement. An alarm from box 45 brought out the Department, but the difficulty of getting up the hill prevented the steamers from getting to the fire. The Friendship steamer, however, drawn by four horses and a company of men, was hauled up and prevented the destruction of the entire works. Only two sheds were burned, the loss amounting to about $300.

While the Friendship engine was being hauled up, the engineer, Joseph Waddles, had his hand smashed in attempting to "scotch" the wheel to prevent it from running back. He bravely stood his ground, however, until the fire was over. His fingers, it is thought, will have to be amputated.

UNPARALLELED ADVENTURE.

Down the Salt Lake Mealstrom—A Week Under Ground—A Mile of Gold—Back to Earth Through a Geyser.

In the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* of the 17th instant a correspondent tells a tale which is probably intended as a companion to the recent account of the whirlpool outlet of Salt Lake, Utah, which has been going the rounds of the papers. In San Luis Park, at Denver, it would appear, there is a pond called Lake Sahwatch, and here the writer's wondrous experience took place. He says:

"Those visitors who have camped near the lake must sometimes have been awakened in the night by a singular gurgling sound like that of a fluid escaping from the neck of a demijohn, and perhaps have uncharitably ascribed it to the guzzling propensity of some comrade. I have often heard it, but on a recent night, when I had penetrated far into the swamp in search of mud turtles—really the finest game for the pot in this region—the gurgling became so loud, and at the same time so evidently distant, that my curiosity was much excited. I determined to make an attempt to ascertain the cause of the strange sound.

"I pushed on as I could in my skiff for several hours, through water, mud and thickets of weeds, and at length my labor was rewarded. I came into an open lake perhaps half a mile across, which was bubbling and foaming like a boiling pot, and I could see that beyond a little island the agitation was still greater, and the water was leaping up in a great jet there and flowing out in all directions, rapidly extending and deepening the lake. At considerable risk I pushed quite near the centre of operations, and could see that the outburst of water was growing larger every minute. The agitation was now so great that I did not dare to remain long near the grand jet, and besides there were choking fumes rising from the surface, suggestive of anything but 'the better land.'

"Just as I started my skiff towards the point at which I entered the lake, my attention was suddenly arrested by what seemed to be a long dugout canoe shot violently from the boiling flood. As good luck would have it, it was driven towards me, and what was my astonishment to discover the form of a man lashed to the thwarts in the inside. As quickly as possible I caught hold of the dugout and towed it to a safe distance from the boiling water, thinking only that I was taking an unknown body to its burial. But some signs of life were soon visible in the prostrate form. Happily I had a flask of whiskey in my pocket, with which I had occasionally wet his lips with good effects, and when I got both boats to the outside of the swamp, now a very respectable lake, it was evident that there was hopes of saving the man's life. Securing help, I took him to the nearest ranch, and after three days of careful nursing he is now able to speak. He seems to be a Welchman and a Mormon, and since he has lately been spending very much time about the lake. But we make out of this story, which is so incredible that I do not blame my neighbors for saying that he is a crazy fellow and I am his silly dupe. But I know where he came out, and so am prepared to put some faith in what he tells us, which is this:

"He says his name is Yencke Sikwot, or Sikwart, that he came from Wales years ago, that he was out fishing on Salt Lake about a week ago, as he thinks, when he found that his boat was being dra an into a great whirlpool; that, finding he must inevitably go down he lashed himself to the thwarts of his boat, think ing it might prevent his being dashed to pieces on the rocks, and that its lightness would cause it to rise to the surface again with him. After he went down into the vortex he remained insensible, for how long he does not know, and when he woke he found himself rapidly borne on a rushing river in total darkness. Luckily he had some food in his bag, and bailing the water from his dugout with his hands, he made himself as comfortable as he could. Occasionally there was a gleam of light through a crevice far above, just sufficient to show that he was on a wide river with an immense archway of jagged rocks above his head. The occasional sight of a fragment into the water gave him much alarm. His idea of the time elapsed on this subterranean voyage is necessarily vague, but his famished condition proves that it must have been several days. He has but a single remarkable incident to tell of all that dreary time. Not long before his boat emerged into the lake he passed under a large open cleft in the rock, through which daylight came, and could look up to distant snowy peaks, and the great chasm of the river was made bright with sunshine. One side of the archway at that point seemed to him a wall of solid brilliant gold for hundreds of feet above his head, and he thinks for a mile in extent. He has no doubt there lies the gold 'in mass and position' so often spoken of by the great prophet and eulogist of this centre of the globe, and as soon as he is strong enough we shall explore for the cleft where he saw it, which he is confident must be among the mountaing encircling this valley.

"Such is Sikwot's story. Is it the dream of a madman or is it a reality? I can swear that he came out of the lake, and the rest is as yet a matter of faith. A great subterranean river flows into Salt Lake from some unknown source, as it is outlet, for evidently its debouch into the lake can only be caused by an occasional flood in its waters or the obstruction of the stream further down. But speculations are futile. If I obtain any further information from Sikwot or by our joint explorations of the lake and the neighboring mountains I will hasten to make it known to you. Ever since I heard Sikwot's narrative I keep repeating to myself the lines from Coleridge's Kubla Khan:

"'Where Alph, the sacred river ran
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea.'"

Albany.

ALBANY, June 27.—The supply of cattle is about equal to last week; average quality is inferior. The highest prices reached were $9.75 for selected Kentucky steers; other choice lots brought 9¼@9¾c, with these exceptions the highest price was 9c, but bulk sales at 8@8¾c. Sheep and lambs are active at an advance of ¾@1c. Lambs at 10@12c. Sheep at 5@6c for fair to good, and 6¾@7¾c for good to extra. Nothing doing in hogs.

—Eight hundred workmen, thrown out of employment by the refusal of Mayor Kal